

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

September 4, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



PURCHASING HIS FIRST PURE-BRED

Circulation over 49,000 weekly

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests No. 9

This series of twelve tire tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying by helping the motorist to determine beforehand what mileage he may expect from the various tires he is considering. The next advertisement in this series will appear in next week's issue of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Tube-Fit

The photograph reproduced herein teaches an important lesson.

The tube shown was made by cementing together sections of two tubes of the same branded size—one a Michelin, the other a standard tube made in the ordinary way. This composite tube, slightly inflated, was then laid in a casing, cut in half longitudinally.

Note that the Michelin half fits the casing perfectly (because Michelin Tubes are made ring-shaped like the casing) whereas the other tube naturally wrinkles.

While a tube of this latter kind is deflated its inner and outer circumferences are of practically equal length. The inside of the casing, however, is much shorter around the beads than around the tread. Consequently, when the straight tube is put into its casing, either the inner circumference of the tube is too long or its outer circumference is too short. Such tubes are easily pinched in fitting; wear thin in spots;

or break, where creased or folded, under the pressure of inflation and use.

In selecting tubes, therefore, it is important for you to know whether the tube is naturally straight or naturally ring-shaped. You can determine this by holding the tube up while deflated; straight tubes hang straight, while Michelin tubes, which are ring-shaped, hang in a decided curve.

Remember this :-

**Michelin Tubes - Ring-Shaped
All Others - Straight**

Michelin Tube at
Right.

Ordinary Tube at
Left.

Michelin Tire Company of Canada, Limited

782 St. Catherine Street West

Montreal, Canada

SOLD BY LEADING TIRE DEALERS IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance, of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

YOU NEED THIS WAGON NOW

Insure the movement of your grain to market by getting this U.G.G. Guaranteed Wagon on your farm now.

\$108.⁹⁰

F.O.B. WINNIPEG



The Greatest Wagon Value in Western Canada

➡ Ready for Immediate Shipment

There are several reasons why we are able to offer you an exceptional value in Wagons. One is that we contracted for these Wagons over a year ago and then made sure of a sufficient supply of sound Wagon material. Another reason is that we give you the benefit of our foresight and do not take advantage of the way in which other prices have increased.

If you have been investigating Wagons this year you know that a standard Farm Wagon of U.G.G. quality, backed by the unqualified guarantee of United Grain Growers Limited, and furnished you at this price, represents remarkable value. Just how great that value is you can only realize fully when you see the Wagon or examine the detailed specifications. Fill in the coupon at the right and secure full information, or better, if you are already familiar with U.G.G. quality, U.G.G. guarantee, and U.G.G. service, send your order tonight.

Wagon shown is V-100. For detailed specifications of this and other sizes, see pages 82 and 83 of Catalog. Prices on V-100 are:—

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At Regina . . 114.50
At Saskatoon 115.60
At Calgary . . 117.85

Same good value in other sizes. Immediate delivery of any size from any warehouse.

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1x21-in. Tires, 38-
in. Box, Lazy-back
Seat, Trees and
Yoke. Weight,
1351 lbs.

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Grain
Growers
Limited,

Winnipeg, Regina,
Saskatoon or Calgary

Please send me full particulars of your U.G.G. Wagons as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide, Sept. 4.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

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Name.....

Address.....

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Coca-Cola

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REGISTERED



ORDER BY THE CASE
FROM YOUR GENERAL STORE

The Coca-Cola Company
WINNIPEG, MAN.



for the
THIRSTY
HARVEST HELP



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 4, 1918

Guide Makes Him Sick

We are glad to publish herewith a letter just received from M. J. Beatty, of Beatty Bros., Limited, Fergus, Ont., one of the well-known protected manufacturers:—

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED

B.T. Complete Barn and Stable Equipment, Pumps, Churns, Washing Machines, Ladders, Grain Grinders, Etc.

Head Office: Fergus, Ont.

Branches: Winnipeg, Man., London, Ont. Edmonton, Alta., Montreal, Que., St. John, N.B.

Fergus, Ont., August 22, 1918.

Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—

Why do you continue to lie, lie, lie, in your editorial columns? Do you think that any policy or any programme or reform, can finally succeed, that has to be bolstered up by continual misrepresentation and lying?

I recently remarked to our Winnipeg manager, that I would be willing to bet \$5.00 that you did not issue a copy of your paper in the last 12 months, in which I could not point out a direct falsehood, which would be acknowledged by an honest individual, no matter what party in Canada he belonged to.

Your paper comes on my desk each week, and I look over the editorial columns, that it makes me sick to think Canadians, supposed to be intelligent, are circulating broadcast through Western Canada, such continual gross misrepresentation, and that those to whom this misrepresentation is made should have no means of knowing the facts. You may be able to prejudice their mind, and to get their support, but I don't think that any programme which has to be built up on falsehood and deceit will finally succeed.

I will give only one example. I could give hundreds from editorial columns, and no one knows this better than you. In your issue of August 14, you stated "When a person buys goods made in Canada, none of the tariff duty goes into the public treasury. When the same person buys foreign made goods, all the duty goes into the public treasury." This is a straight falsehood as you well know, for there are no goods manufactured in Canada, but more or less of the raw material used in them and some of the machinery used in their manufacture is imported and duty is collected on same. Further you know that the people employed in making them pay taxes that go into the public treasury, and with part of the money import goods on which duty is paid that goes into the public treasury.

If the policy you advocate is sound, why does it have to be supported by mis-statements and lies? Why can't you stay with the facts?

Yours truly,

M. J. BEATTY,

Of Beatty Bros., Limited.

M.J.B./A.G.

Mr. Beatty, we understand, is an honor graduate of Toronto University, where he specialized in political economy. No doubt it was at the university he developed his delicate style of letter writing. Judging by this product, we would imagine that the correspondence department of Toronto University must be highly efficient.

In the first place we would like to accept Mr. Beatty's bet, but we have no anticipation of earning the \$5.00 because it is only a few months' ago that we called a similar bet by the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for \$100, but we have not seen the \$100 yet. However, we would like to get Mr. Beatty's \$5.00, so we ask him to make good or produce the money.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Beatty gets sick every time he reads The Guide. This must be due to the fact either that Mr. Beatty has a weak stomach or that the editorial columns of The Guide are pretty strong stuff. We imagine, however, that the real cause of Mr. Beatty's sickness is due to the fact that the general public is being wakened up to the inequality and inequity of the protective tariff.

In the article from The Guide which Mr.

Beatty quotes, he would be correct if he did not overlook the fact that Guide readers as a rule have a certain amount of common sense. They all know that under the new war tariff tax there is a small duty paid on raw material, mostly five per cent. and seven-and-a-half per cent, which in most cases is small compared with the duty on the finished products. It does not affect however the truth of the statement that comparatively a small amount of revenue goes to the Dominion treasury on made-in-Canada goods, while all the duty of imported goods goes to the government treasury. This is quite true in Mr. Beatty's own line of business, and no one knows it better than himself. The protective tariff enables him to charge the Canadian farmer higher prices for his goods than he could charge if there were no protective tariff and he were compelled, like the farmer, to face open competition. Is Mr. Beatty prepared to do his business on the same basis as the farmers of this country have to do theirs? We should like to hear from him on this point.

Finally, we think it unwise to deprive our readers of the information possessed by Mr. Beatty. We therefore would request him to prepare a 2,500 to 3,000-word article on the protective tariff, showing its advantages, or discussing it in any way that he thinks would be of advantage to the farmers and the country at large, and we shall be glad to publish it. If, in the article Mr. Beatty can convince our readers that the policy of the organized farmers is wrong and that the protective tariff is a good and helpful, and righteous institution, he will be doing good missionary work.

Political Housecleaning

The outstanding political event in Western Canada in the last few days has been the shakeup in the Alberta government. Premier Stewart has just returned from a trip to the battlefield in France and Flanders. Upon his return he asked his Attorney-General, Hon. C. W. Cross, for his resignation, which was not forthcoming. He therefore discharged him from his government, and took in to fill the vacancy Hon. A. G. McKay, member for Athabasca, and some years ago leader of the opposition in the Ontario legislature.

The general impression in Alberta seems to favor Mr. Stewart's action. Mr. Cross has been regarded as the practical type of politician who looked after his own political interests first, the interests of the party second, and public welfare third. Mr. Stewart is a practical and hard-headed farmer, who by the process of selection has come to the premiership of Alberta. He is not a flowery orator, nor is he a finished politician; but he seems to possess a rugged honesty of the kind that is needed in politics these days. We have had enough of political tricksters and born orators, and all that sort of thing. What we want now is business honesty and common sense.

A Practical Move

The following statement recently put out by F. Hedley Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, possesses a good practical idea:—

There is already a tendency in evidence on the part of farmers whose crops were practically a failure to engage for the fall and winter months with farmers who have a winter's work for them, either in marketing grain or in caring for livestock. This is a tendency which should be encouraged, and

farmers in a position to employ a married man and make provision for his family should communicate with the Bureau of Labor of the Provincial Government at Regina, and application should also be made by men who have made insufficient revenue to keep them for the winter if they are in a position to leave their farms and hire out.

If those without crops can secure remunerative labor for the fall and winter, it would help to tide them over and get in shape for production next year. Thousands and thousands of successful farmers in these prairie provinces in the years past have worked out during the fall and winter, and so got their start for the next season.

Guide Posts to Direct Taxes

Each succeeding war budget is a guide post, with larger and more striking figures on it, pointing out to the Canadian people the uses of direct taxation, the justice of it, and the increasing necessity of more of it. The estimate of revenue which will be collected for the Dominion treasury during the fiscal year which began on April 1 last is, in round figures, \$300,000,000, of which total about one-third, it is expected, will come from the taxation specially imposed for war purposes. This will be a notably larger proportion of the Dominion revenue than was raised by such taxation during the fiscal year which ended March 31 last. The total raised during that year was \$261,125,454, of which the amount raised by special war taxation was \$76,073,000, and of this about \$45,000,000 came from increased customs levies. From the profits taxes came \$21,275,000 and from the increased postal charges \$5,800,000.

It is figured that during the current fiscal year the taxes on profits will yield nearly \$30,000,000, and about an equal amount is expected from the new taxation on incomes and on certain selected commodities on which new war taxation is being levied—matches, tea, coffee, tobacco, automobiles, jewelry, etc. Current imports are declining, and the customs revenue will, it is anticipated, be less by \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 than it was last year. Nothing can be plainer than that the revenue requirements as the war goes on and after the war is ended, will necessitate increasing application of the principle of direct taxation.

The Ownership of Newspapers

There are more things needed to make the world safe for democracy than that German military force be put out of business, which is the first thing essential. What is democracy, after all, but public knowledge and public opinion in action? To make democracy safe, there must be public enlightenment. Public opinion must be based on the truth, not on falsehoods and deceptions. "Ye shall know the truth," it was written of old, "and the truth will make ye free."

The power of the press in shaping public opinion is mighty and subtle; and it can work in many ways. To say nothing of actual falsifying of news and the printing of editorials designed to serve not the public welfare but some personal or party purpose, a newspaper can color the news it spreads before its readers. By an omission here and a skilful emphasis there, by suggestion and by insinuation, it can so present the news about public affairs, which is the raw material of public opinion, as to mislead its readers into false thinking. Surely it should be regarded as a primary essential of the safeguarding of democracy that nothing be left

undone to prevent the possibility of such poisoning of the wells of public information.

Newspapers are too important agencies of influencing public opinion to be allowed, with safety to democracy, to operate with their ownership and control camouflaged from public view. The ownership and control of every newspaper should be in full view, in the open daylight of publicity. Every newspaper should be compelled by law to publish a declaration of all the essential facts in regard to its ownership and control; and the suppression of any one of such essential facts in such declaration, or any false statement in it, should be made a criminal offence, to be punished with a severe penalty. Should not the Union government regard it as a duty to frame such a law for parliament to place upon the statute book of Canada?

The Casualties Lists

Many homes in England may be rendered desolate when the next mail shall arrive. The angel of Death has been abroad throughout the land; you may almost hear the beating of his wings. There is no one, as when the firstborn were slain of old, to sprinkle with blood the lintels and the two sideposts of our doors, that he may spare and pass on; he takes his victims from the castle of the noble, the mansion of the wealthy, and the cottage of the poor and the lowly.

These words—the most famous passage, perhaps, that ever came from the lips of an English orator—were spoken by John Bright in his great speech in the House of Commons, on February 22, 1855, during the Crimean War. The Canadians who have gone to the front in this war outnumber greatly the total number of troops who went from Great Britain to the Crimea; and the totals of casualties in this war have assumed proportions that could hardly have been conceived of at the time of the Crimean war as ever being possible in any war.

Again and again, since three years ago last spring, have the black shadows of war fallen on Canadian homes; again and again has the angel of Death been abroad throughout our land, even as of old, when the Israelites sprinkled the lintels and the two sideposts of the doors of their houses with blood. And now once more the casualties lists are of saddening length and are bringing grief to many homes in Canada. What words, however weighted with sincere emotion, can give expression to the sorrow of bereavement, or the sympathy which every feeling heart holds for the bereaved! It is for us Canadians at home, for whom and for our country's future, the patriot sons of Canada now sleeping in Flanders' fields have died, to do our utmost that conditions in Canada in the years to come shall not be such as to make their deaths a sacrifice not fruitful in the fullest measure. It is for us to do our immediate duty of backing up the men at the front, resolute that all the suffering and sacrifice in this world-struggle for freedom and the future shall not be made a failure and a mockery by an abortive peace.

The Imperial War Council

A statement of interest and importance has been made by Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council at Ottawa, in regard to that new development, the Imperial War Cabinet, in whose deliberations Premier Borden took part, as a member, while he was in England during the past three months.

When the war began, Canada had complete control over Canadian affairs, of course; but in questions of foreign policy, in the supreme issues of peace and war, Canada had no voice, in the existing system of dealing with such affairs. These matters were in the hands of the government

of Great Britain, as trustee for the whole Empire. That state of things, a survival from an epoch which had been outgrown, plainly could not continue. To quote from Mr. Rowell's statement:—

Canada's position and her part in this war entitled her to a voice in determining the issues of peace and war and in settling her own destiny. The difficult problem which faced the statesmen of the Empire was how to reconcile autonomy with unity. This problem has been solved, for the present at least, by the institution of the Imperial War Cabinet, and Canada now has a voice in determining the issues of peace and war, not as a favor, but as a right. Never has the flexibility and adaptability of the British constitution been more strikingly illustrated than in this momentous development. Cabinet Government itself was a development of the British constitution, and, as we all know was not authorized or created by any statute or Parliamentary enactment. The Imperial War Cabinet is a new development, to meet the needs of our British Commonwealth. It is unlike any other Cabinet which has ever existed, and our ideas and theories as applied to other Cabinets do not and cannot apply to this.

Premier Borden has well put it, the Imperial War Council is a cabinet of governments, and its decisions can be implemented only by the independent, voluntary action of the governments of the self-governing nations within the Empire. The premiers of the overseas Dominions, it is to be noted, took part, as members of the Imperial War Council, in the deliberations of the Supreme War Council of the Allies, held in Paris in July last.

The outstanding fact is, of course, that the British Empire is no longer a great European power with world-wide colonial possessions, or even a central power with a system of self-governing Dominions ranged around it. It is something vastly greater than either of these things. It is a coalition of free, self-governing nations, all of equal status.

Heartburnings in High Places

It grieves us deeply to see in recent London journals evidence that there is anxiety among the old nobility over the creation of new titles. The Lords of long lineage like not these new-made peers. And at the same time there is in evidence more than ever in Great Britain the sentiment against titles, as being alien to the spirit of democracy.

As one English writer puts it:—

It is not the fact that inferior people get titles that should give us concern. It is not that they get them so often by secret gifts, by impudent flattery, by base service. . . . But it is the corrupting effect of titles on the national currency that is their real offence. They falsify our ideals. They set up shams in place of realities. They turn our minds from the gold to the guinea stamp and make us worship the false idols of social ambition. Our thinking as a people cannot be right when our symbols are wrong. We can't have the root of democracy in our souls if the tree flowers into coronets and gew-gaws. . . . Do not think this is only a small matter touching the surface of our national character. It is a poison in the blood which infects us with the deadly sins of servility and snobbery.

But let us turn back a moment to the blue-blooded Lords of ancient lineage, who are indignant that their order should be invaded by upstarts. In 1841 a young scion of nobility, Lord John Manners (heir to the Dukedom of Rutland, who succeeded duly to that title, and, after being in several governments, died in Belvoir Castle as recently as August 4, 1906), wrote a poem which became celebrated on account of these lines in it:—

No! By the names inscribed in History's page,
Names that are England's noblest heritage,
Names that shall live for yet unnumbered years,
Shrined in our hearts with Cressy and Poitiers,
Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning, die—
But leave us still our old nobility!

If the noble author of those lines were

alive today, no doubt he would add to them lines to this effect:—

Alas, it moves me unto bitter tears
To see intruding in the House of Peers
Men not of noble blood and long descent,
Like him whose title should be Lord Cement,
And not (as in the Herald's gilded book
It stands, past changing) Baron Beaverbrook.

Such things oft make me wipe my weeping eye.

Alas, alas, our old nobility!

Is it not sad to think that the hero of High Finance, who cleaned up some \$13,000,000 by the cement merger in this country, and then went over to England and became a Lord, has to put up with not only the disapproval of democrats both in Canada and in England, but also the displeasure of nobles of ancient lineage?

Great Britain's Outlay

In his recent explanation in the House of Commons on a vote of £700,000,000 for war purposes, Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made for the first time a distinction between the ordinary and what he termed the "recoverable" war outlay of Great Britain. In the latter class he put the amounts advanced to Allied governments, as follows: Russia, £568,000,000; France, £402,000,000; Italy, £313,000,000; Belgium, Serbia, Greece and Roumania, £119,000,000. A total of £1,402,000,000; to which may be added £208,500,000, advanced to overseas governments within the Empire, making the immense aggregate of £1,610,500,000.

As in the Napoleonic wars, Great Britain has borne the lion's share of the burden both of the fighting and of the cost; in saying this there is no disparagement of the superb, unconquerable spirit of which France has given proof, or of the valor and the sacrifices of the others of the Allied nations in the cause of freedom. It was Great Britain's financial strength which enabled some of them to stay in the struggle until the United States came in, when part of the financial burden was shifted to this side of the Atlantic.

As for recovering all the advances made, the present chaotic welter in Russia does not look very promising in regard to the repayment in any very near future of that £568,000,000. Russia, after the war, will have to be reconstituted; it is a country of 180,000,000 people, and has great natural resources. As for ravaged Belgium and Serbia, what vast sums will they not need for restoration, before they can begin to think of paying their debts? The indemnities due by Germany for the destruction wrought outside Germany in the attempt to secure world-domination by German might, if calculated justly to the last item, would make a mountainous sum.

W. F. Nickle, M.P., is circularizing the county councillors asking their endorsement of his protest against the conferring of hereditary titles on Canadians.—Kingston Whig.

It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Nickle, who has given such proof that he is a sterling democrat by his vigorous offensive in parliament against the planting of hereditary titles in this democracy, is still on the job. Such noxious growths, produced by crossing snobbishness with high finance, have no rightful place in Canada.

Sellers in the United States of Liberty bonds, which have gone above par, have discovered that the profit they have made thereby is subject to the federal income tax. Which is an application of a principle of direct taxation as manifestly just and sound as the principle also established in the United States, as in Great Britain, that the income derived from war bonds should in the form of interest likewise be subject to taxation.

What Kind of National Policy



Canada's development after the War must be based on Economics, not Politics---By Norman Lambert, Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture

support to the economic status of this Dominion and the British Empire, during a time of trial.

Canada's Leading War Exports

From the first year of the war until the end of the last fiscal year, which is the latest procurable record, those classes of exports described as "Agricultural Produce," and "Animals and their Produce," occupy the leading place in the country's entire list of exports. During the fiscal years ending March 31, 1915 and 1916, the exports of produce derived from the farms of Canada, represented more than 50 per cent. of the total value of the whole export trade of the Dominion. In the past two fiscal years the proportion of agricultural produce and animals and their produce to the total exports of the country has been only slightly less than in 1915 and 1916. The following table will illustrate the truth of these statements:—

Fiscal Year	Exports of Agricultural Produce and Animals and their Produce.	Total Exports of all kinds of Canadian Produce.
1914-15	\$247,306,066	\$ 409,418,836
1915-16	372,694,380	741,610,638
1916-17	516,177,580	1,151,375,768
1917-18	740,456,665	1,540,027,788

Second in Canada's list of exports is that class described as manufactures, but for which, according to the recent words of an ex-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, "the country would have gone bankrupt on account of the balance of trade being against us." The actual values of exports of manufactures during the past four fiscal years are given in the following table, and, in the light of the statement just quoted, form an interesting basis of comparison with those exports originating on the farms of the country:—

Fiscal year	Exports of Manufactures
1914-15	\$ 95,068,525
1915-16	250,052,223
1916-17	487,312,766
1917-18	636,602,516

If the total exports of manufactures during the past four years were compared with the total exports of produce from the farms of Canada, it would be found that manufactures represent \$1,469,036,030, as against \$1,876,634,691 for agricultural and animal produce. Therefore, without considering the offsetting effect of an increasing volume of imports into Canada on account of manufacturing, our lands have contributed over \$406,000,000 more than our shops and factories, to the maintenance of the Dominion's financial strength since 1914. In reality, the activities in agriculture, animal husbandry and the other departments of farm life, have been of far greater value to the country than is reflected in the figures showing the excess of agricultural and animal exports over exports of manufactures. They have been more valuable because it has cost the country much less to export its produce from the land than its goods from the factory and workshop. The full force of this statement may be appreciated by a closer examination and analysis of the increased imports into Canada since 1914.

The Small Part of Manufactures

The records of Canadian trade for the years prior to the war show that manufactures formed a small portion of this country's export business. From 1906 to 1910, the average yearly exports of manufactured goods represented \$26,521,638. In 1912, their value had increased to \$35,836,284, while in the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1914, these figures had advanced to \$57,443,452. During those same years, preceding the outbreak of war, the large proportion of Canada's export trade was drawn from the land. In the fiscal years of 1912, 1913 and 1914, the exports of agricultural and animal produce were comparable with the same kind of exports during the first two

years of war. The increased values of farm produce, rather than an increased volume of exports from the land, made the past two years of war seem to show a much larger export trade in these lines, than in previous years. The truth is, however, that the farmers of Canada, while doing all they could possibly do in the way of production, have not varied as greatly in their output since the years prior to 1914, as have the manufacturers.

The rapid increase in the exports of manufactures has been due mainly to the war, and due mainly to the business of making shells and other war materials, which was provided directly by the Canadian, British, French and United States governments. The increase in the exports of manufactures, because of the urgency of the needs of governments, has been more marked in its extent and its suddenness than the development in any other class of exports. But there has also been a corresponding growth in imports, which has created the present awkward financial problem between Canada and the United States, popularly known as "Exchange." The following table shows the way in which imports have increased during the past four years:—

Fiscal Year	Total Imports	Imports from United States
1914-15	\$455,446,312	\$296,632,486
1915-16	507,817,159	370,496,574
1916-17	845,330,903	664,219,653
1917-18	962,521,847	790,392,288

How the War Increased Exports

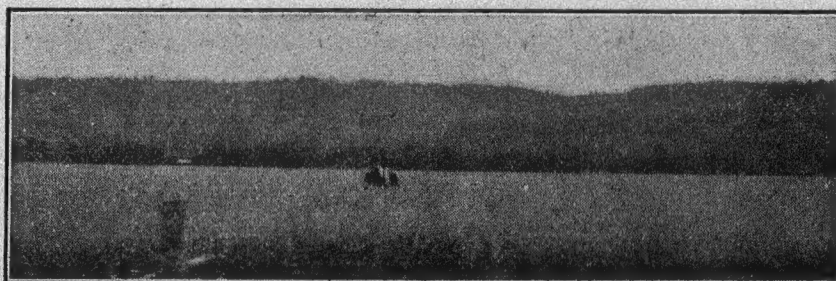
This very rapid increase in imports has been due very largely to two things. First, and mainly, the tremendous volume of business which came to Canadian factories through government orders for munitions, demanded a huge amount of raw materials, various manufactured parts, and machinery, a large proportion of which had to be imported from the United States. For example, coal, oil and iron ore, in all of which materials Canada has always been a large importer, have been demanded in increasing quantities by this country since 1914. Secondly, the number of factories which have been withdrawn from their normal industries to engage in war work in Canada, has had the effect, despite enforced economy on the part of the consuming public, to in-

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ARTICLE I.

THE thought of Canada's economic position after the war is beginning to assume national proportions. Industrial, financial and educational leaders are openly concerning themselves about the state of affairs into which this country will be plunged when peace is declared. The question of the future can no longer be put off with the remark that consideration of the future can wait until after the war. There is a call for a National Policy. Even the presidents of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association recognize that to plan for the future is not inconsistent with struggling in the present. The war must be fought, but not blindly or without due thought of the abyss into which all the fighting nations will be precipitated at the end of the present era of conflict. Canada is practically the last of all the belligerents to awaken to a sense of the urgency of the future—the last to lay lines for the economic and social reconstruction of the country following the period of war. There is strong probability that even before these lines are properly and soundly laid, the problems of peace will be staring us in the face.

It is hardly necessary to state, let alone argue, that in the future welter of readjustment which, in Canada, ought to assume the form of a national policy, agriculture must be prepared to bear a leading part. It is but to be guilty of "damnable iteration" to say that in Canada, agriculture is the basic, and therefore, the most important industry. Nevertheless, the object of this article is to discuss the proposal of a National Policy for Canada, and in doing so, something may be gained by attempting to count first things first. Not only because in the great storehouse of Canada's natural resources, agricultural lands may be regarded as the richest of our possessions, but also for what Canadian agriculture has produced on international account, both before and during the war, should the place of this industry in any scheme of national reconstruction be regarded in the proper light. It not only deserves a place of primary importance because of its potentiality, but it has earned such consideration through its



A Manitoba Grain Field



Getting Acquainted with the Business End of a Cow.

*"These are the glorious daughters of the Plough,
Who live laborious days and scorn delights;
They hoe tough acres, milk the docile cow,
And tuck the porker in his bed o' nights."*

*"Soon will the harvest to their sickles yield,
For they the stubborn glebe have well prepared
They've routed slugs on many a weary field,
Unveiled their faces and their brown arms
bared."*

THE "Farmerette" has been a revelation to the people of Ontario this spring and summer. "I have come up to the front mourners' bench and have been converted to women workers on the farm," is the frank testimony of Dr. G. C. Creelman, commissioner of agriculture for Ontario, and president of the Ontario Agricultural College. He was averse to the scheme when it was first broached by Sir William Hearst, Ontario's premier, a year ago; and he opposed the idea of giving a special course for farmerettes at the Ontario Agricultural College. The Prime Minister insisted that the training course be provided, and the girls and women have made good in such a big way that henceforth, in addition to the elementary training course for farmerettes, women will be accepted in the regular four years course at the Ontario Agricultural College. "I am convinced now," declares Doctor Creelman, "that women have a place in agriculture."

The farmerettes are proving to be a revelation to themselves as well as to others. They, too, are surprised at their capacity for work, at their ability to endure hardships, at the degree of efficiency they have developed, and at the joy of helping to "carry on" and avert a world famine.

Hard Work Well Done

The girls who took the three weeks' course at the O.A.C., in May, were all placed on "mixed farms." They are all doing well and nothing but hearty commendation is heard from their employers. Their experiences are many and varied.

One girl, who was placed on a farm near Strathroy, has had as her especial care 25 acres of corn. She first harrowed the ground well, then planted the corn, and early in July had cultivated it four times. She feeds and grooms her team, cleans their stable, harnesses and hitches them without assistance. This same girl has had the care of five acres of potatoes, cultivating them with the single-horse scuffler. "My potatoes," she says, "are the best in this neighborhood."

"I found haying very agreeable," says this energetic young lady, "and although no farmerette is expected to pitch hay, I took my share along with the men and found it not too heavy work for me."

"I milk two cows morning and evening, and help with the other chores." "This week I have been plowing steadily with the team and gang plow. I like it, but somehow or other I was not sorry when Sunday came. I see no reason why we women could not take up land as 'Homesteaders,' if the government would only try us out."

All this from a girl who never lived on a farm before and who never had harnessed a horse until she entered the farmerette course at the O.A.C. this year!

Feminizing the Farm

How Ontario is Promoting Agriculture Among Women

By Laura E. Nixon

Nine of the girls who took the three weeks' course in May were placed on a large dairy farm near Walkerville. Over 100 milch cows are kept at this farm. The girls milk, feed and groom them, make butter, bottle milk and operate the pasteurizer. For a short time after these girls arrived, seven men were retained in the stable to help, but this number was reduced to three in a few weeks.

The girls each milk eight, nine, or ten cows every morning and evening. A big stride to make in two months, from not being able to milk at all.

One of the five married women who was numbered among the May farmerette class, was placed in charge of a group of untrained girls on a fruit and dairy farm. She worked with the girls, giving them the benefit of her short course of training. They milk, hoe, set out vegetable plants, and pick fruit, and are also helping to harvest the grain. They rise at five o'clock and milk seven or eight cows apiece before going to the fields.

A Practical Short Course

The three weeks' course at the O.A.C.,

forth. Each student is given a small piece of land to make an individual garden, and also is required to work in the college garden.

In dairying they learn butter-making; use and care of cream separators; milking of cows; handling and care of milk; milk testing. In animal husbandry they feed calves, horses and swine; they groom, harness and hitch horses; cultivate and plow with horses; care for pigs; clean stables. In field husbandry they cut and plant potatoes; plant other root crops; thin roots; learn to identify noxious weeds. The poultry work includes care of chicks; feeding of laying stock; care of poultry houses; treating for parasites; candling eggs.

An Energetic Company

There were 29 women and girls in the farmerette class at the O.A.C., in May. From the beginning they were in earnest in their work. When the baggage wagon brought their trunks they took upon themselves, without hesitation, the task of carrying them up three flights of stairs to their rooms. They came prepared to enjoy their

dwelling in cities. They ranged in age and experience from a girl fresh from high-school to a lady who has already done much valuable work as a V.A.D. in England, in the general service section of St. John's Ambulance Association, and as a pioneer fruit picker in the first year of the war, when conditions for farmerettes were less desirable than now. In those "pioneer" days the strawberry pickers rose at four in the morning, did their cooking on an open wood fire and made their tea from rainwater.

Nine of the class had husbands or brothers on active service, and those who had no men to fight felt that to be an additional reason why they should "do their bit." Fourteen were Canadians by birth, eight English, three Scottish, one was Irish, one American, one was from the Island of Jersey, and one a Swiss lady from Geneva, who had come to Canada before the war on a visit and had preferred to stay on this side of the water until the strife in Europe should be at an end. Five were married women, two of whom had left their homes and children (in good care) to help their country. Six were university graduates or students, three were teachers, three house-keepers, two dress-makers, five had been engaged in office work, the rest came from their homes.

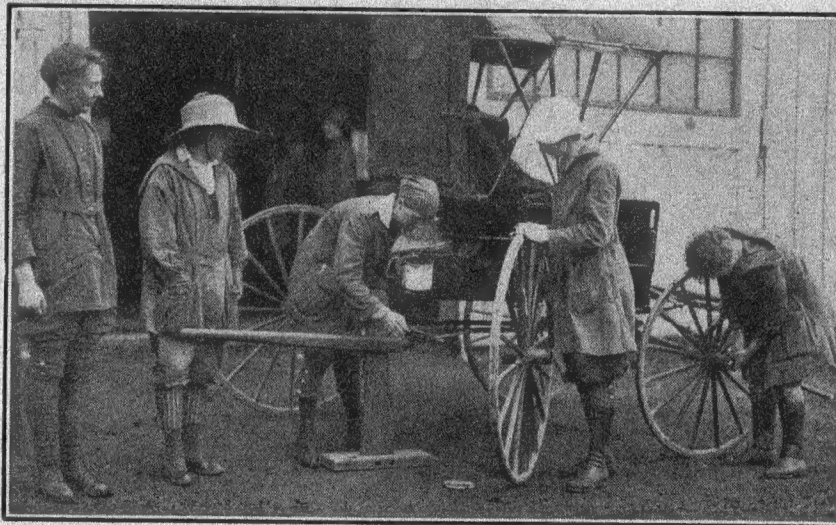
The Horse, The Cow and Butter

When questioned as to what part of their work they liked best, many gave first place to care of horses. Some of the girls had been nervous at first in handling the horses. One girl had been warned that when a horse shows the whites of his eyes, he means mischief. Her charge was making disconcerting noises which she interpreted as snorts of indignation at being curry-combed by a woman. A glance at the nearest eye revealed something uncanny, and she retired in a panic. He proved to be a harmless and amiable beast suffering from the afflictions of being wall-eyed and a wind-sucker.

Milking brought equally exciting experiences. "I shall never forget my first morning in the dairy stable," one farmerette relates, "I tried to milk a Jersey cow. Her name was Reverencia, which suggested to me that she was a gentle, quiet, well-disposed creature whose soul might possibly have migrated from the body of some gentle nun of Chaucer's times. Nevertheless, I felt my heart pounding as I advanced, toward her with a pail and stool in either trembling hand. I shakily seated myself. I pulled and squeezed with no results, in spite of repeated frantic efforts. Finally, in my desperation, I extracted a thin stream. I never was more excited in my life, and I renewed the attack with greater energy, and consequent success."

"I leaned my head against Reverencia's flank, in a state of exhaustion and thanksgiving. Then a strange thing happened. My nose and forehead sud-

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A Couple of Experienced Hands Demonstrating for the "Green" Ones

provides the farmerettes with a working knowledge of all the ordinary kinds of labor on a mixed farm. The girls come to the college equipped with stout low-heeled shoes, canvas leggings, business-like khaki smock and bloomers, a broad-brimmed hat, and a mind willing for any kind of work. They rise at five and commence work in the stables at five-thirty. They milk; they feed dairy cows, beef cattle calves, horses and swine, and clean their stables; they groom horses, feed poultry and clean their pens. They learn how to run farm machinery and keep it in repair. They learn how to make butter. They learn vegetable gardening, field husbandry and fruit growing. They learn carpentry. The entire course is as practical as possible, most of the time being spent in actual work in the gardens, orchards, stables and farm dairy, with only the necessary supplement of lectures.

In fruit growing the girls learn to prune trees, bush fruits, and raspberries; to plant and hoe strawberries; to spray and dust; to plant trees.

In vegetable gardening they learn garden planning and planting, preparation of land; use of seed drills; seed sowing by hand; transplanting, hoeing, scuffling, weeding, thinning, and so

work, and their expectations were surpassed. They had the time of their lives. They slept well, ate heartily, worked hard, gained in weight, and had lots of fun.

They asked to be allowed to do extra work, such as plowing and harrowing on Saturday afternoons, their half holiday. They had enough energy left over after working from five-thirty in the morning till five-thirty at night, to play tennis and go for bicycle rides in the evening.

Twenty-three of these students were



The First Farmerette Class at the Ontario Agricultural College. They are now out on the farms.

Glimpses of Shorthorn History

THE Scotch Shorthorns were some time in making their way in popular favor. The supporters of the Bates' cattle clung with very great tenacity to their particular type of Shorthorn, but they made the mistake of paying too much attention to pedigrees and not enough to the individual, and in spite of the heroic struggle they made to boom their branch of the breed, slowly but surely the Scotch cattle overcame them. But it was on the continent of America that Scotch Shorthorns won their first laurels. Amos Cruickshank does not appear to have campaigned much for the sale of his cattle in the old land. He supplied a number of herd bulls to contemporary breeders and when these were furnished, by a peculiar circumstance, the balance of his young bulls as well as his heifers all came to Canada. James I. Davidson, of Balsam, Ontario, was a personal friend of Mr. Cruickshank, and was interested in breeding Shorthorn cattle, and after the few sales that were made in Scotland, the entire calf crop that was being parted with was shipped to Mr. Davidson, and the Shorthorns of the North American continent today owe a very great deal to this fortunate incident, as Mr. Davidson brought to Canada and sold both here and in the United States, a great many Scotch Shorthorn bulls that have had a remarkable influence on the breed on this continent, but here they also had a struggle. Bates' Shorthorns were exceedingly popular in the United States and the Bow Park herd at Brantford, Ontario, had been sweeping the show circuit with their Bates' cattle, and for some time the Cruickshank bulls did not get into the kind of herds where they could make their influence felt.

Influence of Two Noted Bulls

Probably the purchase of the Cruickshank Victoria bull "Baron Victor," by Col. Harris, of Linwood, Kentucky, gave these cattle their first real opportunity to prove their worth. Col. Harris had a splendid collection of cows mostly of Bates' breeding and this thick, low-set, massive Cruickshank bull made so impressive a cross upon these cows that the first calf crop offered for sale by Col. Harris, at Kansas City, opened the eyes of the Shorthorn breeders to the possibilities of this new type of Shorthorns, and influenced a great many people who, up to this time had been doubters, of the value of Cruickshank bulls in their herds. The story of the purchase of this bull "Baron Victor," by Col. Harris, as told by Alvin H. Sanders, in "At the Sign of the Stock Yards Inn," is one of the most interesting incidents in livestock records, and written in Mr. Sanders' matchless style, it should be read especially by every person who has gone on a search for a herd bull. Finding a herd bull today is just about as much of a task as it was then, and Col. Harris' fortunate discovery, through Mr. Sanders' suggestion, finally landed for him the bull that not only made Shorthorn history for him, but began a revolution in the Shorthorn breeding of the United States. Another bull that figured largely in the conversion of

The value of Scotch cattle recognized---Early maturity coupled with the ability to nurse a calf well is the characteristic of a good Shorthorn---By Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta

(Continued from last week)

breeders to Cruickshank cattle was "Young Abbotsburn." This great bull was bred by Messrs. J. and W. B. Watt, two of Ontario's most prominent Shorthorn breeders. These men were brothers and partners in Shorthorn breeding at Salem, Ontario. "Young Abbotsburn" was sired by "Abbotsburn" (106090) imported in 1883 by James I. Davidson, bred by Amos Cruickshank, and sired by the great "Roan Gauntlet." His dam was "Village Blossom." She was sired by "Ben Wyvis" (30528), also bred at Sittytton, and sired by "Caesar Augustus," so that he traced to "Champion of England" on both his sire's and dam's side. "Young Abbotsburn" was bought as a calf by Alex. Norrey, of Paisley, Ontario, who lived near my home, and "Young Abbotsburn" was the first real good young Shorthorn bull that I ever saw, when he was exhibited at Paisley fair, but I doubt if anybody who saw him then, knew just how good he was, and it was only after he was bought back by the Messrs. Watt and sold to Col. Thomas S. Moherley, of Richmond, Kentucky, and was made the grand champion at the world's fair in Chicago, that those who had known him as a young bull began to realize just what he was. He swept

time though several volumes were published before the practice of recording cows was begun. In looking over published pedigrees, with the breeders of the sires and dams given, in any good Shorthorn catalogue, it will be noticed that in some of the Scotch Shorthorn families there are generally the names of several breeders below the name of Mr. Cruickshank; he having made purchases of females from different herds where they had been well bred before he began his work. In fact it was a rule with Amos Cruickshank to only buy the class of females that filled his fancy, and in that way he was able to begin with a good foundation. A large number of Scotch families have as their foundation the cows "Margaret," "Mary Ann," "Miss Gibson," "Dora," and "Kitty." These not only

(6170); "Billy" (3151) and "Sovereign" (7539). Perhaps among these bulls the most outstanding breeders were "Heir of Englishman," one of W. S. Marr's greatest breeding bulls, "The Pacha," used in the herd of Amos Cruickshank, and "Billy," the Highland Society champion bull, whose name is found in a great many good

Scotch Shorthorn pedigrees, such as "Orange Blossom," "Clipper," "Cecelia," and "Cam-bell Bessie."

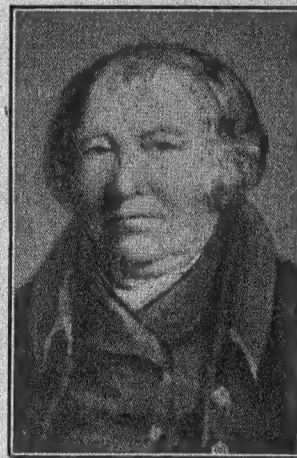
It might be observed here in passing that while some breeders are campaigning against making too much of pedigrees, at the same time it must be kept in mind that there is such a thing as atavism in the breeding of cattle, and if a bull is going to breed back to some remote ancestor as will occasionally happen, it is a fine thing to have these ancestors high-class animals, and while there can be no question about the fact that it is very highly important to see that the two or three top bulls in the pedigree, of the sire that you are putting at the

head of your herd, are not only first-class individuals but first-class breeders as well, it is also a very comforting assurance as to the usefulness of your bull as an improver of your herd, to see names like "Roan Gauntlet," "Pride of the Isles" and "Champion of England," appearing in the pedigree a little further down, and there can be no doubt about the fact that the exceedingly large influence exercised for the improvement of beef cattle by the Cruickshank Shorthorns has been due to a great extent to the fact that their breeders began with good foundation stock and then of course, continued to use the best bulls they could procure, and the difficulty with what we commonly call plain bred cattle, is that, because their pedigrees were not fashionable, they have fallen into the hands, in many cases, of obscure and indifferent breeders, who from time to time have used very ordinary bulls in their herd, the effect of which is to make bulls bred from such cattle uncertain breeders so far as improving your herd is concerned. When plain bred cows have been kept in good herds for several generations, where nothing but good bulls have been used, they are just as good individuals and would be just as useful in a herd as cattle whose pedigrees are called straight Scotch. I have seen on the farm of W. A. Dryden, a heifer that traced to "Fisher Roan" (imported) that was one of the best individuals about the farm, and was also greatly sought after by some of the most discriminating buyers of Shorthorns, but her ancestors had been in the Dryden herd for so many years that the bulls in her pedigree were of the highest class. The same was true of Harry Smith's "Mutineer," the bull that was champion at Toronto and won at Chicago and since in Alberta has proved himself, with very little opportunity for doing so, an excellent breeder.

A Good Herd Sire Important

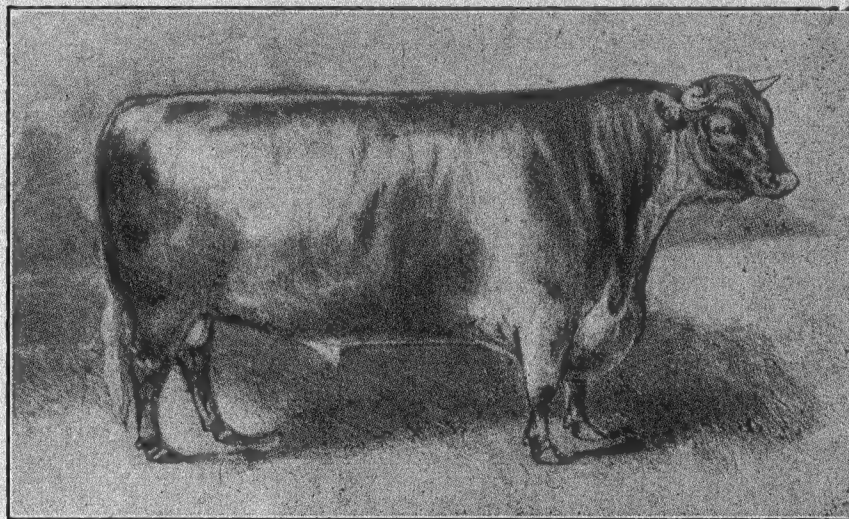
Although I have repeated it a few times in this article, let me emphasize again the necessity of a man who has any ambition to make a success of breeding cattle, to be exceedingly careful in the selection of his sires. A few months spent in search of a herd bull will amply repay a breeder who has a herd of cows worth while. The thing that Amos Cruickshank aimed at, that of early maturity, is something that we must always keep in mind, and as we develop a more discriminating market for our beef cattle, and as we get away from the day of marketing three and four-year-old steers, and get down to the only system that can be followed by

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Thos. Booth, of Killerby.

A name closely associated with Shorthorn cattle. He selected for robust constitution, flesh-making capacity and breadth of back and loin.



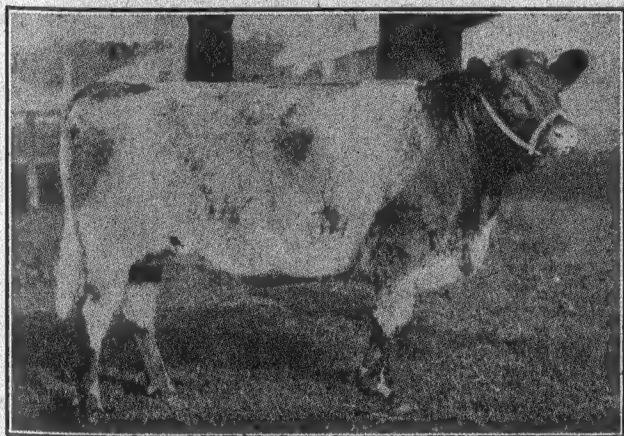
"Comet" (155). The First Bull Ever Sold for \$5,000.

the show circuit of the United States and introduced very effectively to American breeders the type of bull that the Cruickshank line of breeding was producing.

Value of Pedigrees

Breeders of the time of Mr. Cruickshank had an advantage in being able to get good foundation cattle. The Shorthorn Herd Book after several ineffectual efforts, had been well started under the direction of Mr. Coates, and bulls had been recorded in it for some

include Cruickshank families but some Marr and other families as well, and it will be noted from the names of breeders that the cows "Margaret" and "Mary Ann" were bred by Captain Barclay, and as in the "Butterfly" family the cow above these was also bred by Captain Barclay. He was also the breeder of a good many blood bulls that we find in the bottom of Scotch pedigrees, such as "Heir of Englishman" (24122); "Young Ury" (10984); "The Pacha" (7612); "Mahomed"



"Cicely." Prize-winning Heifer at the English Royal, 1899. Shown by Her Majesty the Queen. Imported by W. D. Platt Hamilton, Ont. Winner in the Cow Class, Illinois State Fair, 1901.



"Bapton Pearl," bred by J. Deane Willis. Mother of "Whitehall Sultan." Imported by Robt. Miller, Ontario, for the Whitehall herd of Mr. Kelly.



MR PEPYS IN THE WEST

His Thoughts on Certain Public Topics---He Meets a Mr. Bafferton, of Toronto---Going Stooking

SEPT. 3rd.—Forth to the Grain Exchange to see Buffington; but not finding him, I went to the reading room, and there spent an hour in looking over the newspaper files.

And mightily pleased I was to read in the New York Times the document which Viscount Gray, who was Foreign Minister in London when the Warr began, hath writ in support of the proposal set out by President Wilson; that there must be, when the Warr hath been fought to its end, a League of Nations to safeguard the peace of the world thereafter. For this, in good truth, is the first essential and basic principle of the only peace to which the free peoples of the world can safely consent.

One passage in Viscount Gray's setting forth of this I did copie into my note-book:—

But in less-civilized parts of the world individuals have not reached the point of view from which this order of things seems desirable. There is the story of the native chief in Africa, who protested to the British official against having to pay any taxes.

The British official explained, no doubt in the best modern manner, that these taxes were used to keep order in the country, with the result that men and women and the flocks and herds in the possession of every tribe were safe, and each could live in its own territory without fear of disturbance, and that the payment of taxes was for the good of all.

The effect of this explanation was to make the chief very angry. Before the British came he said he could raid the neighborhood, return with captives and captures of all sorts, and be received with triumph by the women and the rest of the tribe. The protection of his own tribe from similar raids he was willing to undertake himself. "Now," he said, "you come here and tell me that I ought to like to pay taxes to be prevented from doing this, and that makes me mad."

An Application of the Parable

Having copied this into my note-book, I fell to musing upon it; and bethought me that this little parable might well be given another application than to International relations. Far be it from me (quoth I to myself) to go unduly beyond the mark in suggesting any comparison between that native

chief in darkest Africa, like the one in the Bab Ballads,

King Borria Bungalee Boo

Was a man-eating African swell,

and any potentate in Big Business in a civilized land like ours, a gentleman clothed in broad-cloth and fine linen; who, it may be, sitteth in a front pew on Sunday! Far be it from me to dwell unduly on the thought that any such two are brothers under their skins! We humans all are—more or less.

But considering the point of view of that native chief, and his attitude towards his fellow-beings, would it be too much to say that he had in his benighted heathen mind (though he did not look forward to being Knighted for it) a firm grasp of the fundamental principle of a certain kind of Big Business?

The same thought came into my mind again when I was at luncheon at the Clubbe, and heard a visitor from Toronto, a Mr. Bafferton, who was at table with Splathers, the lawyer, next to Snagsby and myself, explaining the strategick plan of the present great campaign to make protection in Canada as high as Haiman's gibbet; the which campaign hath only been begun as yet, and is to be carried on all over the Dominion under variegated camouflage of exceeding skillfulness to give Big Business and High Finance the mastery of Canada and the Canadian people after the Warr.

The Protectionist Propaganda

Bafferton's talk accorded with what I have learned already from well-informed sources in regard to that campaign. The millionaire magnates and nabobs of Canada who are providing the money for the campaign are rolling in riches; never before have they been able to pile up money so abundantly for themselves, and their exceeding wealth hath swollen their determination to provide bulwarks of greater special privilege than ever for their yet more swollen aggrandizement in the years to come.

They recognize only the power of money. They have more of that power than they ever had before for saturating newspapers and journals throughout Canada with their propaganda, and providing many other means (most of them very foxily disguised) for gamoning and bamboozling and bedevilling public opinion, to satisfy their own ends and purposes.

This same Mr. Bafferton, from Toronto, took exceptions strongly to something I said against the policy of the Minister of Finance in making the forthcoming Victory Loan bonds exempt from taxation. Not that I think any Canadian who is a true man will for a

moment let that stand in the way of his doing his very utmost to make the Loan an overwhelming success.

"What I mean," quoth I, "is that I believe Sir Thomas is mistaken in thinking there is danger of the Loan not proving a great success unless he proffers with these national bonds, as an inducement to patriotick duty, an unjust special privilege of exemption from taxation, which is wrong in principle. The Minister should have taken his courage in his hands against so unworthy a doubt."

A Question for Mr. Bafferton

Whereon this Mr. Bafferton cried out loudly, saying that I understood not whereof I was speaking. But when I put question to him why the man of great surplus wealth should be provided with an investment backed by all the resources of Canada, which would yield him five to five and a half per centum, and be relieved from any taxation thereon, that is to say, relieved from a definite duty he owes the country, and so enabled to shoulder his share of his just obligation upon the poorer man in the form of indirect taxation on necessities—when I asked the gentleman from Toronto to answer me this, he had naught to say that was to the point.

"This forthcoming five hundred million Victory Loan," I went on, "added to the others already floated, will make \$1,250,000,000 of these national bonds of Canada; on the which the country will pay some \$67,000,000 of interest yearly. That is, there will be some \$67,000,000 of income every year to the holders of these bonds, on which no income tax will be levied. The men at the front are giving all without counting the cost, and with no exemption from the possibility of having to pay the full measure of their self-sacrificing devotion. Surely there is no Canadian patriot worthy of the name who has to be induced by exemption from his just share of the National burden of taxation to do his duty in putting every dollar he can into Victory Loan bonds. The principle of making the income form National war bonds taxable hath been established in Great Britain and the United States. I, for one, will put in every dollar I can scrape together, and I would do it whether or not the bonds were taxable; and I know that every true man in Canada hath the like mind."

A Promise to Go Stooking

And after I had so delivered myself, Snagsby did proclaim aloud for all to hear that last spring, at the time of the Red Cross drive, I bound myself by a solemn promise to him that I would, as part of my patriotick war work, go

out and help in the harvesting on the farm he bought last year near Balmoral. "Are you ready to come out to-morrow morning, Sam?" quoth he, "I must get the cutting finished up. 'Tis later now than I intended it to be. I will take my old job of driving the binder, and you can show your skill in stooking!"

Whereon all present must needs, one after another, fall to plaguing me with chaff, in despite of my protesting that I was sound in wind and limb, and ready at any time to go forth and make good my promise.

"I see you in my mind's eye," quoth Tankerton, "sweating in the harvest field far behind the binder, and puffing like a grampus!"

"Oddsfish," saith Buffington, with his loud laugh, "I warrant that Sam's remarks to himself after he hath toiled for some hours at his back-breaking job, will not be suitable for publication."

And Splathers did give it as his opinion that I would swear heartily for stooking being done by a machine such as Mr. Colquette, of The Grain Growers' Guide, was telling him he had seen working on a farm south of Brandon.

But I did abide their chaffing undisturbed; and said again that I was ready to go out as I had promised and do my best to uphold the name and fame of the Pepys' family for never failing to do their bit; and I waved aside with dignity Snagsby's offer to provide me with a stock of liniments and salves for my aches and pains, and said I should have no need thereof.

When Mr. Pepys Climbed a Mountain

Whereon Snagsby told of how I had essayed to climb Sulphur Mountain at Banff, the year before the Warr; and, in good truth, 'twas no easy job, but still I kept at it until the sweat fell trickling from my nose; and my shirt was soaked. More than once I would have turned back, but for the honor of the name of Pepys; so I did persevere, and came at last to the summit; but the descent therefrom was in some ways worse than the going up. For, on being started down one steep incline, I could not for the life of me stop, but went headlong forward, with my toes blistering against the front of my boots. I presently felt my knees threatening to give way, which soon did befall; and my feet going from under me on a slippery place, the rest of that slop I finished on my back, coming at last hard against a tree, which checked my rapid course; and by the mercy of Heaven no bones broke, but only my braces had parted company behind, and I must needs sit a while breathless, and then mend them with an half of one of my boot-laces.

The which Snagsby did recount at luncheon to-day; whereupon they all made offer to me anew of liniments and salves to take with me when I go a-stooking; and all merrie. **W. J. H.**



"I see you, in my mind's eye," quoth Tankerton, "sweating in the harvest field far behind the binder, and puffing like a grampus!"

United Farmers of Alberta

Transportation Tariff

THE Central office of the U.F.A. has received from J. Halstead, division freight agent of the C.P.R. at Calgary, a copy of the Special Tariff, covering the transportation of cattle and sheep and haying outfits from southern Alberta to northern Alberta, and the transportation of hay and straw from northern Alberta to southern Alberta. For the purposes of this arrangement the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have been divided into two divisions namely, A and B; A is the southern territory, and B the northern territory. In Alberta the dividing line is Penhold between the territory A and B.

The livestock branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has made arrangements for the prepayment of freight charges on shipments made under this tariff. The farmer secures a certificate from one of the provincial government agents at Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Macleod, such certificate being signed by the deputy minister of agriculture, and presents this to the agent at shipping point, who then arranges to waybill the shipment "prepaid" to the point of destination. The certificate to be obtained signed by the provincial deputy minister of agriculture and countersigned by the shipper or owner must show: (1) That the cattle and sheep are intended for feeding purposes and are to be returned by the original to the original point of shipment. (2) That the haying outfit is to be used for harvesting hay and straw. (3) That the hay and straw is to be used for feeding cattle and sheep.

The tariff is all based on car-load shipments and the minimum weights are as follows: Cattle 20,000 pounds, sheep 16,000 pounds. On mixed carloads the highest minimum weight applicable on any kind of livestock loaded in the car applies. The minimum weight on carloads of hay and straw is 20,000 pounds and hay outfits, 24,000 pounds.

Shippers or owners of livestock must pay all charges for feeding, etc., enroute. The consignments are at owner's risk. Haying outfits may include the following: Second-hand mowers, hay rakes, presses, hay loaders, wagons and racks, horses and harness.

The special tariff became effective on August 12, and the last date for shipping cattle and sheep in carloads north is November 15, 1918, and the last return date, October 1, 1919. Hay and straw can be shipped south under this arrangement up to and including April 30, 1919. Haying outfits to get advantage of this arrangement must be shipped north before September 30 and be returned not later than December 31, 1918.

President's Strenuous Trip

The Ellison-White Dominion Chautauquas have addressed the following letter to President H. W. Wood:—

"Dear Mr. Wood: We wish to take this opportunity of expressing to you our appreciation for the splendid work that you have done this summer. We know that you have experienced many difficulties and have made many a tiresome trip, oftentimes without proper sleep and proper accommodation. These inconveniences have been accepted without a word of complaint. We want you to know that we appreciate what you have done for we feel that you have helped materially in furthering the work of the Chautauqua world movement. We are, cordially and sincerely yours, Ellison-White Dominion Chautauquas, Manager J. M. Erickson.

Insurance and Loans

S. A. Gant, secretary of Caledonia local, Sedgewick, writes:—

"We are getting a car or two of scrap iron for the Red Cross collected by the different locals around here. We are also discussing hail insurance policies which do not seem to protect the farmer very much, being drawn up to suit the insurance companies. I think

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H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

that a policy may be drawn up by the farmers for approval by the government as the farmers are disgusted with the deals they get and I don't suppose there will be much insuring another year if something is not done. It seems to me that, both hail and fire insurance policies are drawn up unfairly and should be amended. It would be more satisfactory to the farmers if the banks would give the farmers longer time on loans. It seems a poor system to put the loans on six months' basis, when to count up profit and loss on a farm you have to count on very often 3 to 5 years. It is generally known that if the farmer does not pay up each year a chattel mortgage is demanded and then if payment is not made the farmer is pushed to mortgage his land in a loan company which is supported by the same bank."

North of the Peace

Otto Bernstein, secretary of the Friedenstal local, reports that their picnic held August 4, was an immense success, it being the best U.F.A. gathering ever held north of the Peace. Between 250 and 300 farmers with their families were present. Both the Blue Sky and Waterhole locals had strong representations there, emphasizing the point of brotherliness of all U.F.A. farmers, and contributed largely to the success of the picnic. Special credit is due to the members of the Blue Sky local who appeared with their band. Their musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, injected life and high spirit into the gathering, most of the people had not had this pleasure for many years. While the sports program was being enjoyed a little shower which had been threatening for some time realized and the people had to take refuge in the host's roomy mill building, which was in readiness. A few short addresses were then given. T. Skinner, president of the Blue Sky local, spoke on various farming and U.F.A. problems, emphasizing particularly the need for steady interest in U.F.A. matters, and went on to state that enthusiasm as shown in this picnic may come and die without much helpful results, but to gain strength members of the local must attend the regular meetings as religiously as church and be alive and educated to all issues. The host, J. Grappe, then made a plea for increased membership and recalled the fact that this was the ninth anniversary of this prairie's settlement, and gave a very interesting account of his early experiences on the prairie. After a few more musical items supper was served, and then all went along to the schoolhouse where the party settled down to a jolly dance, accompanied by the brass band. The dance lasted until the early hours of the morning, when all went home delighted and forgetful of the frost's havoc.

There was a good deal of agitation for a stronger representation at the annual convention and for a Peace River District Association, but about this point it was thought premature as long as one-half of the settlement is connected to Spirit River and the other half to Peace River.

Can You Beat This?

One of the most enthusiastic men we have seen in the Central office recently is Mr. E. A. Reid, secretary of the newly organized local at DeWinton. This local was organized during the membership drive at the end of June last. Mr. Reid attended our Secretaries' Convention in Calgary, and apparently got started out in the right track immediately. Up to the date of Mr. Reid's visit to the Central office on August 20 three meetings of the DeWinton local had been held, a number of co-operative purchases had been arranged

for, a car of livestock had been shipped to the United Grain Growers, and a number of local matters which had been troubling the farmers for some time had been successfully attended to. This is an excellent record for a local less than three months old, and we wish to congratulate DeWinton on the excellent start they have made.

Organization Goes Ahead

Andrew Rafu, Bon Accord, writes: "Your letter of August 2, in regard to St. Paul de Metis, received. Thanks for the information; just at present I can't do anything with it. The place is too far away from 'anywhere' just yet. St. Paul de Metis P.O. is in Township 58, Range 9, which means 12 miles north, and 90 miles east from Bon Accord, no railway yet.

The much discussed C.N.R. Edmonton-Battleford line is to go through there. Waskatemow, Warspite, and Smoky Lake locals are on the same line. Whenever that is built there will be lots of organization work to do in that direction."

Colinton Picnic

On July 19, the Colinton local held their annual picnic, and everyone seemed to have left their troubles at home and come out to enjoy themselves. The star item in the sports program was the baseball game between Pine Creek, "All Colored Gentlemen" and Colinton, which resulted in a win for Colinton after an exciting game.

The dance committee had an outside pavilion to dance in but throughout the night a heavy rain storm drove them all inside, but the crops needed rain badly and though it hindered the dance, nevertheless the rain was a blessing. The crops in this district were looking well but the frost on July 23, almost wiped out the wheat and barley and everyone is busy cutting the wheat for feed.

Hardisty Picnic

The U.F.A. picnic of the Hardisty and Arnold locals was a great success, both financially and socially. The weather was almost too cool for a picnic, but people came from far and near, there being a large number of cars on the ground. The basket ball was won by Rosyth from Argyle and the baseball was won by North Hardisty from Rocky Ford. The bucking contest was wild with excitement.

Mr. Smith, of Sedgewick, was the U.F.A. speaker, and delivered a very able address. He told what had been accomplished by the U.F.A. and what they proposed for the future. He stated that it was the action of the U.F.A. which got the price of wheat raised from \$1.30 to \$2.20 and the government officials would sit up and take notice when the farmers acted in a body. J. G. Turgeon followed with a ringing speech on behalf of the Red Cross. In speaking of the U.F.A. work he said the organization had obtained some good results. The Hardisty orchestra furnished music for the dance. Everybody was in the best of spirits and when all was over said long live the U.F.A. The Red Cross had charge of the refreshments; the amount taken was \$640. The U.F.A. committee, after paying all expenses, found they had a balance of \$96, which they turned over to the Red Cross. The gratitude of the members of the U.F.A. is expressed to all who helped make the picnic a success, especially to the Arnold folks who did the lion's share of the work.

Keeping up Interest

D. C. West, of Pine Creek, secretary of the Waskatemow Local has for-

warded the sum of \$16.00 to the Central office for the Y.M.C.A. fund, being collection taken up at the service on U.F.A. Sunday.

At the last meeting of the Waskatemow local arrangements were made to have the secretary attend the secretaries' convention in Edmonton. The meetings often take the form of a social entertainment and debates, and are thus found more interesting and a better attendance is secured.

Discuss Cream Price

John G. Wraith, secretary of the Elbow River Local, reports that he expects to secure several new members. At their last meeting Cullen gave a talk on the milk situation in Calgary, and the following resolution was passed:—

"It was moved, seconded and adopted that the price of cream paid by the Union Dairy Company to the producers be 60 cents per lb. butter fat for city sweet cream from August 1 until September 30."

U.F.A. Briefs

Good progress is reported by the Duchess local of the U.F.A. organized last spring. The local has a strong membership and is attacking a good many problems. Being in the C.P.R. irrigation district, the members who own irrigated lands have a good crop this year in spite of the drought. It is probable that the move to form a water users' association will be made through the U.F.A.

Secretary E. Holt, West Peace River, states they would be pleased to hear from stock owners requiring their cattle wintered. In the opinion of most of the farmers the oat crop is not badly damaged by the frost. As most of the farmers in the district have only a very few head of stock there will be a surplus of feed, but as the district is pretty brushy there will not be as much as in the district further west.

What's in a name? Chipman, one of our newest locals, started off by enrolling no less than 127 members on the opening night. This is a record for a new organization. Editor Chipman of The Guide ought to feel complimented.

G. F. Hobbs, secretary of the Iron Springs local, recently paid a visit to Turin and reorganized the local at that point. Seventeen members joined up. The officers elected are: F. Hanson, president; J. Sorgard, vice-president, and Norman Nelson, sec-treas.

The regular meeting of the Harvest Vale local was held on August 1. Several visitors from the Bowell local and from Redcliffe were present. The elevator question was discussed at length and proper steps are to be taken with a view to securing a government-assisted elevator.

Bonnie Brier Local was re-organized on July 17 by director C. H. Harris, 36 members signing the roll. H. E. Francis, who has been appointed secretary, states that there is no doubt but a large membership will now be secured in the locality.

A new local has been organized in the Dubamel district, which begins with a membership of 20, and it is expected that number will be doubled before very long. Wm. Eikerman has been appointed secretary.

J. Smith, secretary of McCafferty local, when remitting membership dues for new members a few weeks ago, reported a membership of 98, remarked "That hundredth member will be smart if he escapes capture." Mr. Smith now writes: "What I have been aiming to effect in this local has been realized. We have not so much as a village or hamlet in our territory, but we have now 101 paid members."

Manitoba Grain Growers

After Organization, What?

THE first question after a local association is organized is "What shall we do?" That is a good question to ask. It indicates the right point of view, namely, the recognition that the association exists for work. It has been organized to do something.

By way of answer it may be said that the local association's work will to some extent be determined by the conditions in the community, and that in any case, consultation and planning will be necessary. The wise board of directors will first plan its work and then proceed to work its plan. Little organized work will be possible during the harvest months. There will be time to think out carefully what is to be undertaken and to adapt the method and the machinery of the association to local needs. Then, as the busy fall season closes, the work should be begun purposefully and systematically. A few hints may be given as to lines of service which may be under consideration.

Perfect Your Plant

1.—Make your working plant as perfect as possible. If work is to be done the machinery should be in the best possible order. The local association should be made as strong as possible. It should have the sympathetic support of every element in the community as far as possible, and the co-operation of every available individual. Probably there are efficient workers outside of your board of directors. If so, enlist them. Secure their advice and their active help. Get the ideal that your association is a working machine and then get it to work.

Literary and Musical

2.—See to the supply of literary and musical material. The Guide should be in the hands of every worker, but it will not get there unless the directors make it their business to place it. Your board should be in touch with The Guide's Book Department, and on the alert generally for progressive publications. A branch that cannot secure half-a-dozen good books for the use of its members each year, needs to revise its program. The establishment of a local library might well be undertaken by many local associations. And music—now that the women are enrolling in large numbers the association can have rich and varied programs. Have a musical committee and make them work. Organize a local Glee Club, or a quartette and prepare a program which you will be proud to render when a neighboring branch invites you. Secure some good choruses for the whole association to sing. Make literature and music contribute from the beginning to your success. Offer the services of your volunteer quartette to the provincial executive for the Brandon Convention.

Interchange of Thought

3.—It must be insisted upon from the beginning and recognized as the normal condition that individual members shall work; that is, shall contribute to the success of the meetings by contributing of their thought. The educative process will be that of interchange of thought. Members will prepare papers or addresses, not too long and not at all abstract or profound, but practical and original. Our branches must hold the ideal of a membership each of which is able and willing to contribute of his own thought to discussions of public questions among his fellowmen. It is not a high or impracticable ideal. But it will take much patient and persistent work to realize it. As progress is made, there will be more advanced work, addresses, lectures, debates, but let no one despise the day of humble beginnings.

Co-operation for Success

4.—No association should work alone. In almost every locality there will be opportunities for collaboration with other bodies which hold similar progressive ideals. Joint programs occasionally or periodically with other community organizations may prove very helpful. And neighboring branches of the Grain

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W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

Growers' Association will be found ready to co-operate with you, to contribute an occasional program, to listen to a program put on by your team of workers, to face your debaters with theirs, to line up for any joint effort you may propose. If your branch has never yet approached a neighboring branch with a proposal for joint work, then you and they have been missing some of the best experiences of the work. Go after that first thing this fall, and you'll never regret it.

But, above all, secure the full and hearty co-operation of the people, of your own community. Make them talk together and sing together, and occasionally, at least, eat together. Do not fail to enlist all the young talent available. Train it, encourage it, develop it, secure that it shall be devoted to the people's cause, through the people's association. Without it your local will necessarily soon die. With it, success is practically assured.

A Bunch of Suggestions

The local worker is constantly asking what may be done to interest the membership and to enlist the co-operation of the community generally. The following may be found practicable in some cases. Keep them on hand till the day you want to start something.

Exchange of Talent

If your association has had a good night, a program which delighted everybody, why not take that same program the following week over to your neighboring association and delight them too? If a neighboring association has had something particularly good, why not ask them to share it with your association in a co-operative way? If an A1 address was given at your district meeting why not go after the speaker till you secure that address to inspire your own community?

A Correspondence Idea

Some of the members of your association have friends who belong to a Farmers' Union in Alberta or in British Columbia, or to a Farmers' Club in Ontario or New Brunswick. Would it not be a good thing to secure from them an account of the work being done in the locals with which they are associated and to send them in return some account of the things your local has accomplished? Each locality will always have something to learn from other localities, and there are few local associations that have not some hints worth communicating to another.

Specific Investigation

Sometimes much study and research is necessary before much needed reforms can be suggested or inaugurated. It is not always possible for everyone to make those investigations. Why should not your branch appoint committees to report upon current conditions and problems? One committee might for instance study the terms and operations of the business tax. Another might examine the conduct of municipal business as to efficiency and economy.

Another might prepare material and information for the tax commission appointed, and soon to sit in this province. Another might figure out an estimate of what the tariff has cost the members of your local in the last five years. There is work to be done. It is up to the local branch and especially to the officers and directors to set their members to such tasks for the common good.

Revision of Constitution

If the Constitution is to be put into a satisfactory and reasonably permanent form at the next convention, it will be by the co-operation of the best practical workers and the clearest thinkers of the locals throughout the province. If every local at its next meeting would appoint a good committee to go carefully into the constitution, section by section and report early, it would in all probability help very considerably in securing the end desired.

A Run to Ontario

The United Farmers of Ontario have their headquarters on King Street, in Toronto. To the Manitoba secretary the old city bears a somewhat varied significance. Years ago to him, Toronto stood for Knox College, where they dispensed theology. Today old Knox is a haven for disabled soldiers and around the new Knox, air-men are thronging, while high overhead their wonderful planes may be seen circling among the summer clouds. Later, Toronto came to be associated in his mind with protectionism and the unceasing propaganda of the privileged interests—and there are a few protectionists still around the city. But to visit Toronto today is to head for the Central office of the United Farmers of the province.

Passing through a busy store on the north side of King Street, one finds the office on the third floor. It is moving time and the workers there are surrounded by carpenters and plasterers who are enlarging the premises. A few minutes' conversation with Mr. Morrison convinces one that the Ontario association is a body that is constantly enlarging the scope of its operations, and adapting itself to the widening demands of the passing months. In mere numbers the progress of the past five years puts in the shade the most rapid advance made west of the lakes and with a great and populous province of which only a small fraction yet is organized, they are looking forward to still more striking progress in the next five years.

The secretary of the Ontario United Farmers is chiefly distinguished by an amazing capacity for hard work. A practical man, knowing the province thoroughly and with an intimate acquaintance with the problems of the time, he is on the job day and night, and devotes himself unstintingly to the service of the cause. When the history of the progress attained up to the present time in Ontario comes to be recorded, much of it will be found to be due to the tireless energy and whole-souled faithfulness of J. J. Morrison.

The impression one gets of the

spirit of the organization is that of independent and progressive radicalism. The farmers of Ontario are looking keenly into the conditions of the time and watching critically the course of events and will be ready to take their part for equity in the reconstruction period. The spirit of democracy and of progress is abroad among the people, and the classes that stand for special privilege will not have it all their own way when the testing time comes in the province of Ontario.

Publicity Questions

The question has been raised as to whether the association might not accomplish more by securing a greater degree of publicity both as regards the local association and the provincial organization. Does every grain grower wear the association button? Has your local a notice of its existence or of its meetings posted to keep the community aware of its existence? Have you tried a weekly card in your local paper? Would it be a good thing to have a Grain Growers' medallion on the windshield of every local member's motor car? What do you think of every local taking up the project of having a pennant or banner for use in connection with conventions or other public gatherings of Grain Growers?

Correspondence is solicited on the question: Should the Grain Growers' Association advertise more, and if so, how, when and why?

For Red Cross

Another contribution of \$20 has been received from the Women's Section of the Kemnay local Grain Growers' Association, for Red Cross work. Since the organization of this Women's Section in the spring of this year it has donated \$80 to this worthy cause.

Amusing Questions

It is more than interesting to find here and there in travelling about the country, an individual who meets one with the old questions and criticisms which were common in the earlier days of the Grain Growers' movement. Here, for instance, is a man who says: "It is utterly useless to think that farmers will stick together; they never have and they never will." He simply has failed to recognize that the history of the past 15 years has demonstrated beyond all peradventure that the rural population may be unified and can co-operate steadfastly and permanently. The success of the movement both as regards the association and as regards the business organization, establishes for all time the possibility of effective co-operation among farmers.

Another complacently trots out the query: "Isn't it true that the Grain Growers' Association is controlled by capitalists?" After a little preliminary "examination for discovery" as to what he is driving at, one elicits the idea that it is the Grain Growers' Grain Company that he is supposed to be referring to, and he is astonished to be informed that the company a year ago was reorganized in amalgamation with the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, in a form which puts it more than ever under the control, not of capital, but of the farmers of Western Canada.

A third comes along with a doubt as to whether the movement has ever really accomplished anything, and when confronted with some of the practical gains achieved, expresses the unqualified confidence that these advances would have come in any case even if there had been no organization. The improbability of privileged interests surrendering voluntarily and without pressure any of their advantages has never appealed to him, and he goes his way serenely indifferent to any responsibility for helping in the betterment of conditions.

These types are becoming rarer with every passing month, and the new type, the man who purposefully relates himself to the life and interest of his community and who loyally takes up his share of the toil, necessary for the attainment of progress, is rapidly coming to be regarded as the normal type of citizen for modern democracy.



Rapid Railway Construction in France. Broad Gauge Railway being constructed. Building an Embankment.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Resolutions and Reply

As a result of crop conditions in Saskatchewan, arising from frost, drought, and drift, a number of locals have adopted resolutions, which have been sent to Central, requesting that the Dominion and provincial governments be appealed to for seed grain and other supplies to such farmers as are suffering from the above effects. Amongst those who have sent in such appeals are the locals of Govenlock, North Gully and Bickleigh, copies of which have been forwarded to the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Reply From Hon. W. R. Motherwell

Under date of the 8th inst., the following reply has been received by the Central from Hon. W. R. Motherwell, which not only appears to be an answer to these resolutions, but is pregnant with suggestion of methods whereby some of the evils complained of and being experienced by Saskatchewan Grain Growers' may in future be obviated:—

"Your favor of the 5th inst., has just come to hand. Replying I note that you say with respect to the crop situation in the Govenlock district. This is probably one of the driest portions of our province this year, and that is saying something. Unfortunately, however, our friends down there seem to be very averse to taking up the only tillage system that will lead to success, that is summerfallowing. Not only was seed, feed, and grub distributed in that area by the Dominion Government in 1914, but the Saskatchewan Government expended some \$50,000 or \$60,000 in the same area running eastward along the Montana boundary and the first six townships, this last spring. I told the farmers on that occasion that unless they would take hold of the tillage methods that have been found advisable in all our open plain areas, there was very little use of them continuing in the grain growing business. They also insisted on sowing too much to the acre, particularly of oats, which in a dry year proves ruinous. We are making inquiries as to what kind of prepared land the seed we supplied them last spring was sown on, and then we will better know whether they had any right to expect a crop or not. We find that even in that dry area in a dry year like this, immediately following a previous dry one, that where a man has buckled down and had a good summerfallow, he has beaten out the drought and has prospects of an eight or ten bushel crop to the acre. I merely mention these matters to show you that governments must be assured in the future that reasonably proper tillage methods are being used before they would be justified in continuing this government seed distribution much further.

Grain Should be Retained

"I might add that we have written the Ottawa authorities and Dr. McGill's office advising them that in our estimation all local supplies of seed grain should be retained in the interior until local seed requirements are taken care of. Later on it can be determined how best to make disposition of such seed. It is to be hoped that the same mistake will not be made as occurred in 1914, when all the clean local seed was first shipped out and then dirtier stuff shipped back at a much higher price. I have no authority for stating that any plan of government seed distribution will be adopted to take care of the present situation. I can go this far, however, that in my opinion the indiscriminate distribution of seed grain in the past has been a blunder and has been largely responsible for the poor tillage methods that have been practiced since. My own opinion is that if there is to be any seed distributed, by whatsoever authority, there are three conditions at least that should be complied with. First, the retention of the local seed supplies in the locality until the seed requirements are filled. Second, supervision by the municipal authorities to see that unworthy or undeserving applicants do not get seed, or do not get it to throw around on land that

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J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

is not properly prepared. Third, that a smaller allowance be made per acre than what is usually sown in the more humid localities like, say, around Regina and East thereof.

Winter's Provisions

"With regard to the winter's provision. Our labor department is distributing posters throughout that and adjoining areas, inviting all available labor to come into the crop districts and help those who have a harvest, take care of it. We are endeavoring, as far as possible, to supply all our own harvest labor from the dried out and frozen areas, giving them the first preference. For your information regarding this, I am enclosing copy of a wire Premier Martin this morning sent W. W. Cory, relative to this matter."

Premier Martin's Wire

Regina, August 8, 1918.

W. W. Cory, Esq.,
Interior Department,
Ottawa, Ont.

Your wire. Walker's report not correct. Government has not cancelled request for farm labor outside province. Understand rates west of Sudbury yet in force and that harvest excursions already arranged for from Ontario will be successfully run off. Hope also to secure a small labor supply from B.C. A fair number of soldiers on harvest furlough, and still a larger number from the dried out and frozen areas. Volunteers from our urban centres may also be anticipated. Aggregate labor supply from these various sources will probably obviate necessity of drawing upon United States this season.

(Signed) W. M. Martin.

Set Price for Substitutes

Recently a resolution was sent through the Central, from the North Gully Grain Growers' Association, to the Canada Food Board, placing themselves on record as being opposed to the exorbitant prices charged for wheat flour substitutes, and expressed the opinion that the price of such substitutes should be fixed on the same basis as wheat, according to the cost of production. Accompanying the resolution was the following statement of prices obtained on July 23: Rice, 3 pounds for 40 cents; corn meal, 10 pounds for 90 cents; rolled oats, 20 pounds for \$1.45.

A copy of this resolution and the accompanying price list was forwarded to the Canada Food Board, which was replied to as follows, bearing the date of August 8:—

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter covering resolution of North Gully Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. This matter of substitutes is receiving the most earnest consideration of the board. We have already named prices for substitutes, which we think are fair, in a general way, for the Dominion. Retailers protest that these prices are altogether too low. (Signed) S. G. Todd, secretary to Canada Food Board."

Doing Big Business

Amongst the well-managed and prosperous co-operative societies in the southeastern portion of the province is the Percy Co-operative Society, which has a list of 65 shareholders. This society was organized in the fall of 1914 and represents a group of locals in District No. 3, consisting of Kisebey, Percy, Warmley, Gap View and Kitchener. The headquarters are at Kisebey, which are under the capable management of J. W. Barker, who is in the fortunate position of being able to devote considerable time and attention to its conduct and operation. As a result of their united efforts they have warehouse accommodation, which is valued at \$1,000 and all paid for.

In addition to coal and cement sheds they have recently installed a weighing scale at a cost of \$450. The scales are enclosed in a comfortable, windproof shed with a small office and stove adjoining, where farmers can have their grain weighed in shelter and comfort from the winter blasts. Last year the Percy Co-operative Society transacted a \$20,000 business, including 6,000 pounds of whitefish, which was imported from Edmonton and retailed at 12 cents per pound. For the present year they have already handled ten cars of coal and have six more cars ordered for summer delivery. According to the statement of Mr. Barker they expect to handle 40 cars of coal in all before the end of the present year.

Considerable business has also been transacted by the Percy Co-operative Society in apples, lumber, cement and other building material.

Rose Plain Local Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Rose Plain local took place on Tuesday evening, August 6, in the church opposite the Briarcliffe schoolhouse, a noticeable feature being the large number of ladies present, many of whom, combining pleasure with business, had brought their knitting along. As the secretary of the local was unavoidably absent, the meeting had to begin without the usual reading of the minutes, and the chairman called on Mr. Broadley, of the Central office, to give an address. Mr. Broadley spoke at length on the educational policy of the Association. He pointed out how, through its educational work the Association had brought about better and improved conditions of living on the farm, and a better understanding by the farmers of their duties as citizens, how they had striven to enable the farmer to market his produce at a better price so as to be able to obtain a better return from his always hazardous work, and how the association finally had educated the farmer to be a better business man. But a great work along educational lines had still to be done, especially with regard to the administration of public affairs. One great thing that the association had helped to accomplish was the abolition of the bars. Through this achievement politics had become somewhat cleaner, as the sinister and unsavory influence of the liquor interests had been removed from our public life. But this was only the taking of the front line trenches, as other powerful interests were still having their influence on public events.

As a result of an appeal by Mr. Broadley a number of annual members and life members of the association were obtained. The rest of the evening was spent in a social manner, the national anthem bringing the proceedings to a close.

An Overseas Life Member

At a supper held in connection with the Wheat Plains local recently, the result of the membership drive instituted after the last convention was announced, and proved to be most satisfactory. When the drive was initiated it was decided to choose sides, the side which obtained the least number of new members to pay for the supper. At the time fixed for the supper about 200 people assembled at the house of Mr. A. B. Grunerud, the president, and thoroughly enjoyed the good things provided. A cake had been provided, labelled S.G.G.A., and this was put up by auction, and knocked down for \$5.00. The winner again presented it for sale, and this occurred four times in succession, until \$26 all told had been realised. The total proceeds amounted to \$74.85, which was donated to the Red Cross. The number of members previous to the

drive was 27. As a result of the efforts of the members this has now been raised to 82, which includes 12 life members, and reflects great credit to the members as a whole, but especially to the energetic secretary, Ezra Holmlund, and the directors of the local.

A pleasing feature in connection with this local is the presentation of a life membership in the association to Pte. Bentley, a member who for the last three years has been serving overseas, from whom a letter of thanks and grateful appreciation was recently received. This is a kind of thing that many other locals might imitate, as it would certainly do much to help our men to "carry on" in the great task in which they are engaged. Thomas Sales, a member of the executive, being at Loreburn, at the time, on business for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., was incidentally able to be present at the supper, and he delivered an address in his well-known trenchant style which gave much pleasure to those present, and the effects of which will no doubt be seen in the greater enthusiasm of the members.

Local Control of Feed and Seed

The following resolution has been received at the Central office from the secretary of the Anerley local, viz:—

Resolved that in view of crop failure in parts of the province, that Central be asked immediately to petition the Dominion Government to receive applications for feed and seed.

Further, that municipal councils be official agents for verifying claims, and also receiving claims, and be authorized on behalf of the Dominion Government to make necessary purchases locally of seed and feed grain when obtainable, thus avoiding the unnecessary shipping out and shipping back again which has been done in former years.

The proposal in the last paragraph of the above resolution is a most interesting one, and if it could be carried out would accomplish the object in view with a maximum of dispatch, and a minimum of cost and inconvenience, and it would be done, moreover, by those who are on the spot and who are thus fully acquainted with local conditions. The resolution will be submitted to the Dominion Government as requested.

Livestock Sales Increasing

It is satisfactory to note that the government livestock sales are increasing considerably. During the week of the Regina Exhibition no less than 175 animals were sold or ordered through the livestock branch of the department of agriculture. It would appear from this that the farmers of the province are realizing the importance of having side lines in order to reduce the risk of failure through loss of crops. We quite recognize that there are two sides to this question, and that the loss of crop may in some cases create a difficulty in regard to stock, owing to the resulting shortage of feed. This has in fact occurred in many districts this year, as many of our people know to their cost. The Dominion government is, however, doing all that is possible to relieve the situation, and has made arrangements by which stock and feed may be shipped free of cost, the government bearing one-half of the charges, and the railways the other half, the same applying to haying outfits also. We have often been told that where there is a will there is always a way, and this is being exemplified in this case. The way the government is going about this matter should do much to eliminate any feeling of hesitation that farmers may have in regard to going into the livestock industry on account of such difficulties as we have mentioned. Shortage of water may, of course, present even a greater difficulty, but wherever it is possible we hope to see a great development of the livestock branch of agriculture in the near future.

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The Story of the World's Record Cow

IN the spring of 1913 I purchased "Segis Fayne Johanna" for \$1,400. She had a junior three-year-old record of 30.66 and was in calf to "Beauty Walker Pietertje Prince."

In a short time she presented me with a fine heifer calf and increased her record slightly to 31.89 as a five-year-old. I then tried to buy her daughter owned by Stevens Brothers Company, who priced her at \$3,500, she being in calf to "King of the Pontiaes." I remonstrated with Mr. Ward Stevens, telling him that I had paid only \$1,400 for her dam. Mr. Stevens' answer was, "I'll give you \$1,400 for the heifer calf you have from her." The daughter owned by Stevens Brothers Company, freshened shortly afterward giving birth to a beautiful bull calf which Stevens Brothers advertised as a possible junior sire for their herd, but which they afterward sold for \$5,000. Following this sale, Fred F. Field offered me \$5,000 for "Segis Fayne Johanna," which I did not accept.

Now, supposing I should stop right here, let us see what the result would be: My investment was \$1,400, for which I was offered cold cash to the sum of \$6,400, all in less than one year! What per cent. interest is this on the money invested? Answer: 357 per cent. Wonderful, isn't it? Reads like a fairy tale! And, bear in

mind that this was not due to "Segis Fayne Johanna" making a great record at that time, because her record of 31.89 at five years was not so good as 30.66 at three years, which was her record when I bought her.

Without going a step farther, I claim that this investment of \$1,400 earned me a far greater profit than I have ever realized from any other investment of any kind I have ever made in my entire business career!

did not equal her best record, still she made the creditable record of 33.29, this giving her four records above 30 pounds, she being one of only three cows in the world having four 30-pound records. However, as her four records averaged higher than those of her other two competitors, she was, in that respect, a World Champion Cow, even before she startled the whole dairy world by her next and more marvellous performance than all other performances combined.

At eight years she was given a very careful and thorough preparation and when she freshened she was in the finest testing condition possible and she presented us with a fine son of "Rag Apple Korn-dyke 8th." She started right off at a 44-pound gate in the very first two milkings and made her wonderful record of 50.68 pounds of butter in seven days in the first 30 milkings.

I have never sold any of her calves, but on the contrary, purchased her daughter by "Woodcrest Nig De Kol," formerly owned by Stevens Brothers Company, and the latter's son by "King of the Pontiaes." Now, let us take an inventory of her progeny, all of which I have raised, excepting the daughter by "Woodcrest Nig De Kol."

One daughter by "Woodcrest Nig De Kol." Continued on Page 20



The Holstein-Friesian Cow, "Segis Fayne Johanna"; milk, 730.3 lbs.; butter, 50.68 lbs. The only cow in the world to make over 50 lbs. of butter in seven days.

But why stop here? This is only the preface! Let us consider what happened afterwards. At her next freshening, at six years of age, "Segis Fayne Johanna" increased her record to 35.30; then as a seven-year-old, though in fine condition, she gave us some trouble "holding up her milk" and while she

arrived in Minnesota recently for the purpose of looking over the Holstein cattle in that district with a view of purchasing after the war. The commission stated that high-class grades of good type and individuality and a number of pure-bred sires in addition to pure-bred females will be purchased by the Belgian government with the object of establishing a government herd. They are anxious also to secure Belgian horses to take the place of those lost in the war.

Only a short time ago Holland was anxious to secure several thousand head of dairy cattle to maintain the

The Effects of the War on Livestock

THAT the production of livestock is not only necessary, but will be profitable for some time to come is quite evident. According to recent figures obtainable on the numbers of livestock in the war stricken countries it is estimated that the total decrease is approximately 100,000,000 head. Belgium, Serbia and Roumania are practically exhausted of livestock resources. The allies show a decrease of nearly 46,000,000 head. Germany has reduced hers about 18,000,000 head. European losses, therefore, exceeds 65,000,000 head without consideration of Austria, Turkey and Russia.

These losses for the greater part will be made up from United States and Canada, where a few years ago America sought old country breeders to replenish and improve their herds and flocks the situation will be completely reversed after the war. From those countries now being depleted of their animals by war, will come buyers in large numbers anxious to secure breeding stock so that they may again get established in business. Reports already to hand point out that this movement of stock from North America to the old land is about to start. Representatives of the Belgian department of agriculture

arrived in Minnesota recently for the purpose of looking over the Holstein cattle in that district with a view of purchasing after the war. The commission stated that high-class grades of good type and individuality and a number of pure-bred sires in addition to pure-bred females will be purchased by the Belgian government with the object of establishing a government herd. They are anxious also to secure Belgian horses to take the place of those lost in the war.

Only a short time ago Holland was anxious to secure several thousand head of dairy cattle to maintain the



Europe is being depleted of livestock. A wide and profitable market awaits those who are able to maintain their herds and flocks.

supply at home. These are two cases where the European countries are already making requests from the breeders on the western hemisphere for live-stock. Upon the cessation of hostilities this demand is bound to develop into great magnitude, and those farmers having a supply of livestock available

will undoubtedly realize handsomely on them. Roughly speaking, the total number of cattle, sheep and swine in Canada and United States is slightly over 200,000,000, approximately twice the number of animals lost to the European countries during the past four years.

Glimpses of Shorthorn History

Continued from Page 9

a successful farmer, that of marketing them at one and two years of age, the business of securing bulls that will breed early maturing cattle, will become more important. In buying a bull calf, beware of the one whose owner tells you that he has a great deal of outcome in him, that he may not look up to the mark now but that his young bulls always improve and really do not show to their best advantage until they reach two years old. This is a story that I have heard so often, but I have always kept in mind the fact that I cannot afford to keep my bulls until they are two years old to market them. I want to sell them as 12 month calves, and I want them to be so developed then that they will fill the eye of the buyer; and then if they will beget their kind they will satisfy the man who wants to buy early maturing calves, so that his steers will be ready for the market at from 18 months to two years.

Shorthorn, a Farmer's Cow

With respect to other breeds of cattle, a number of them, both of beef and dairy breeds are filling important places in the development of Western Canada. Alberta is going to be a great dairy province and also a great producer of beef cattle, and there is room for all the breeds, and in order to make a success of breeding cattle, it is a very good idea to let a man indulge his fancy with the special breed that appeals to him, because with it he will make the greatest success. Every one of the breeds now represented in this province will also bring profit to their owners if properly handled, and anything I have to say with respect to Shorthorn cattle is not to the discredit or the detriment of any of these other breeds, which, in the hands of many of my neighboring farmers in this province are contributing to the country's wealth and to their own profit, satisfaction and pleasure. To Shorthorn breeders in particular, however, as one who has a natural and probably inherited fondness for these cattle, let me say that I think for many years to come the Shorthorn is bound to be the farmer's cow. In a new country like this, the number of men who specialize in certain lines of agriculture are bound to be few for some time to come. The main body will engage in mixed farming operations which can be well and successfully conducted in Alberta, and for this man the Shorthorn cow that will give him a pail of milk and raise him a steer calf that he can feed with profitable results is what he wants. I am thoroughly convinced that a good, early maturing type of beef Shorthorn bull of the most desirable, low-set, thick conformation, will not only sire good beef steers, but that he will produce heifers that will make reasonably good milking cows, and that under ordinary farm conditions will

keep in good condition of flesh and give a good flow of milk as well. My observation and experience is that if a Shorthorn heifer is not over-fitted, but just carries along in good thrifty condition until she is safe in calf, then fleshed up in pretty good shape before she drops her calf, that she will make a very good milk cow.

When I visited the farm of William Duthie, in Scotland, one of the most enjoyable days I spent during my lifetime, I observed a few things, and among them was this, that he kept heifer calves he was fitting for sale in a different field from those he was going to save for his breeding herd. The sale calves were getting plenty of cake and meal and being fleshed up to fill the sale bidder's eye, because the history of both public and private sales is that buyers always pay money for flesh either on a cattle beast or a horse. The heifer calves that were to be retained in Mr. Duthie's herd for breeding purposes though, were getting no additional feed except milk and grass. His yearlings and two-year-olds showed the same fair condition of flesh, but none of them were "fitted," and Mr. Duthie said that one of his main objects was to produce good milking cows, and as he took you through his pasture and pointed out the cows that were the producers of his best calves, invariably his first remark in praising a matron of which he was particularly proud, was that she was a good milker. Over "fitting" heifers during the first two years of their lives undoubtedly destroys to some extent their milking qualities, and a cow that will not raise her own calf falls far from being as profitable as the one that will. J. Deane Willis, of Bapton Manor, England, the breeder of "Bapton Pearl" and her illustrious son "Whitehall Sultan," and a score of other bulls which like "Whitehall Sultan" have contributed largely to the laying of the foundation of good Shorthorn herds, always milks his cows and pail-feeds his calves. This he does to develop their milking qualities, and he claims it makes them surer and safer breeders. It spoils his chances, however, as an exhibitor of calves, as it seems impossible to fit a calf for show feeding him on the pail, when you have to compete with breeders who allow the calves to follow the cows. However, when it comes to the two-year-old classes, Deane Willis is always in the money when he exhibits, and when he is fitting these heifers for show he does not stint with milk, as the large pails of foaming milk fed to them when they are over 18 months old would indicate, but all the successful breeders of Shorthorns in the old land keep the milking qualities of their cows in mind. The Hon. John Dryden said that, on a visit to Scotland one time, he was surprised

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120 ft.	x 7 ins.	5-Ply	85.70
120 ft.	x 8 ins.	5-Ply	98.10
150 ft.	x 7 ins.	5-Ply	107.15
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150 ft.	x 7 ins.	5-Ply	91.45
150 ft.	x 8 ins.	5-Ply	103.95
150 ft.	x 8 ins.	6-Ply	126.00
160 ft.	x 8 ins.	6-Ply	134.40

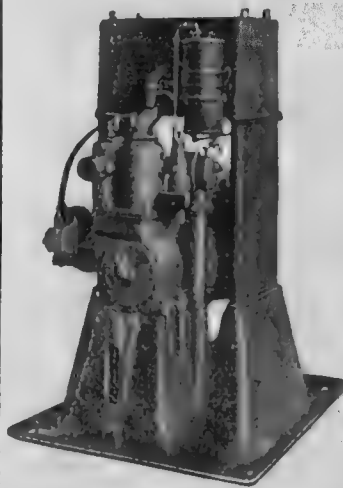
GREEN CANVAS ENDLESS BELTING

Length	Width	Ply	Price
100 ft.	x 8 ins.	5-Ply	\$ 55.46
120 ft.	x 7 ins.	5-Ply	58.52
150 ft.	x 7 ins.	5-Ply	66.52
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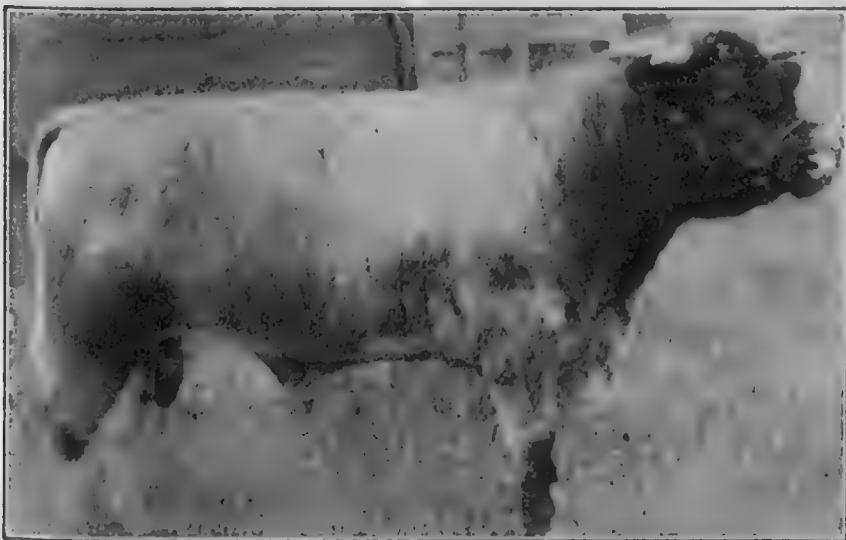
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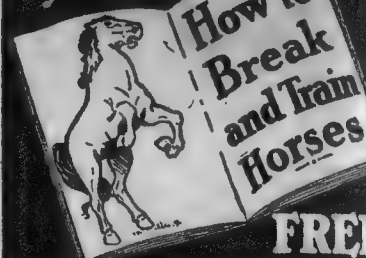
to see a number of young cows that Amos Cruickshank was sending to the butcher. He said they were just the class of females that he would have liked to use in the foundation of his own herd, and in reply to his query as to why they were being sent to the shambles, Mr. Cruickshank said they were poor milkers, and, consequently, unprofitable cows for him to use in his breeding herd. I have heard W. A. Dryden remark more than once, when he wanted to pay a high and well deserved compliment to some cow in his herd, that she gave enough milk to fit her calf for the show-ring without a nurse-cow, and that is no mean compliment to a cow. Shorthorn breeders must not lose sight of this and I do not believe we can assist our breed of cattle more than by preserving as largely as possible their milking qualities. I suppose, to keep abreast with some of the other beef breeds, we must fit a few heifers for the show-ring and sacrifice something in that respect, but we can keep the greater part of our herds up to a high standard as producers of milk, either for feeding their own calves or for earning a cream cheque for the farmer.

We still frequently run across the man who says there is no dual-purpose cow, that you must have either beef or milk, that you cannot have both, and I suppose people will continue to make statements like that as long as the special purpose breeder lasts, which, of course, we hope will be a good while, and generally, when a man is making this statement, he could be taken a very small distance and there be shown cows that are good, heavy milkers, and at the same time when dry will rapidly put on flesh and make not only an ordinary but a choice carcass of beef. The man who says there is no dual-purpose cow is like the old chap who, when he first saw the giraffe looked at it in bewilderment and said "There ain't no such animal." It is only a few years since a Shorthorn heifer in England won in the dairy Shorthorn class at one of the greatest English shows as a milking Shorthorn, and a little more than a year later was brought to the great Smithfield show and won a championship in the fat heifer class. The mother of one of the winning Shorthorn steers in one of America's biggest fat stock shows qualified in the record of performance as a milker. Hundreds of examples of a similar kind could be given and splendid herds of Shorthorns have been built up both in England and on this continent without getting away from beef type and conformation, thus producing the cow that will give the world milk, butter and beef.

Value of a Well-Fitted Sire

I would be inclined to urge pure-bred breeders to keep their stock bulls in good fit. I know that some men hold the opinion and, perhaps, in some cases not without reason, that bulls which are too highly fitted are not sure breeders. As a matter of fact, I have never thought there was very much in this, and I believe a breeding bull can be kept pretty close to show fit with perfect safety as to his usefulness, provided he is given plenty of exercise; and if you are breeding pure-bred Shorthorns and have bull calves for sale, there is nothing that will impress the buyer who comes to your farm so much as to be able to show him the sire of your calves in first-class condition. I do not care how good a bull you have, if he is in thin flesh, he is bound not to look very attractive. The practised, skilful eye of an experienced livestock breeder may see a frame that he knows would look well if it were covered with flesh, but these men are very much in the minority and the average breeder will like your bull a lot better if he has a good cushion of flesh actually covering his frame, and the man has not to draw upon his imagination to see it. I think there is nothing more detrimental to the operations of a good breeder than keeping his stock bull ragged looking, and I would scarcely be content with keeping him in moderate flesh, I would keep him looking real well. I might add in this particular that the stock bulls which I saw, in Scotland, on the farms of William Duthie, John Marr and James Durno, were in fine condition and would appeal to the eye of any cattle man, even though he were not a skilful judge.

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Livestock

Give Foals a Chance

It is not reasonable to expect that a foal running with the dam while at work in the field will have an opportunity for best development. The energy required in following the mother together with fighting flies should be utilized for the growing of bone and muscle. When the mares are at work the most satisfactory plan is to let two or more foals stay together in a big stall. Some of the most successful prize-winners in the foal classes are from mares that have done their share of the farm work. When the mares are well fed it is advisable to allow the foal to suck quite late in the fall. If a mare is kept in good condition she will continue to give milk quite late; even though there is not much of it, the little helps the foal wonderfully. There is nothing so good for the foal as mother's milk. It is important that the foals should receive a liberal allowance of grain. One of the most successful breeders of draft colts in the United States, estimates that according to definite figures obtained over a period of several years, he gets a return of \$1.00 a bushel for all the oats they eat, and furthermore, in no other class of farm animals will a dollar used in feed bring any bigger returns. The secret of producing good draft colts that will command a premium when fully grown is to first use breeding stock of the proper blood lines, plenty of size with quality, then by judicious feeding give them every opportunity to develop.

Fall Work with Sheep

Fall is breeding time, and as the condition of the ewes and ram at this time has a very decided effect on the character of the lamb crop both as regards number and strength, so is it a time at which the foundations for the next year's success or failure are laid. A thin, unthrifty breeding flock means that the lambs will be few and weak; an over-fat, sluggish flock will bring the same result.

The lambs should be weaned about two months before the ewes are to be bred again. The lambs should be provided with separate pasture. Some heavy milking ewes need to be milked out by hand two or three times to prevent udder injury. Never allow the lamb to suck again after once being separated, as the milk is dangerous to him when it has not been drawn regularly.

Flushing is a term applied to giving the ewes some extra feed just before breeding time. If they are gaining in condition and are exceptionally thrifty at this time, they are more likely to conceive at the first service and to produce more and stronger lambs. Usually, on the Western farm, there is abundance of sheep feed at this time on the stubble fields. In cases where lack of fencing, late threshing or other causes make it impossible to allow the ewes a plentiful run of stubble fields, some supplementary pasture should be provided. In any case, some succulent

pasture such as rape or clover aftermath will be very beneficial, as soft, succulent feed of this kind is more effective in flushing the ewes than the dry pickings of the stubble. Grain feeding is not usually necessary, but in case of pasture shortage should be resorted to rather than let the ewes run down in condition.

The Ram

The ram should be kept separate from the ewes from about September 1 until breeding time. He should be well fed during this time so that he starts the breeding season in good condition. He should not be loaded with too much fat so as to be sluggish, but should be in good thrifty, moderately fat condition. A little grain feeding at this time in addition to pasture is advisable. A mixture of half bran and half whole oats, is very suitable for this purpose.

The best way to breed a flock of ewes is to keep the ram separate and allow him with the flock only for an hour or so each day during which time he is watched and allowed to breed each sheep only once and a record kept of each mating. However, with labor conditions as they are in the West this is practically never possible and the ram must run with the flock. A mature ram may be allowed to run with 30 to 35 ewes, or a well developed lamb with 20 to 25.

It is a good idea to paint the brisket of the ram with some coloring matter that will mark the ewe at each service. If the color is changed each three weeks, one can easily see how many ewes are returning.

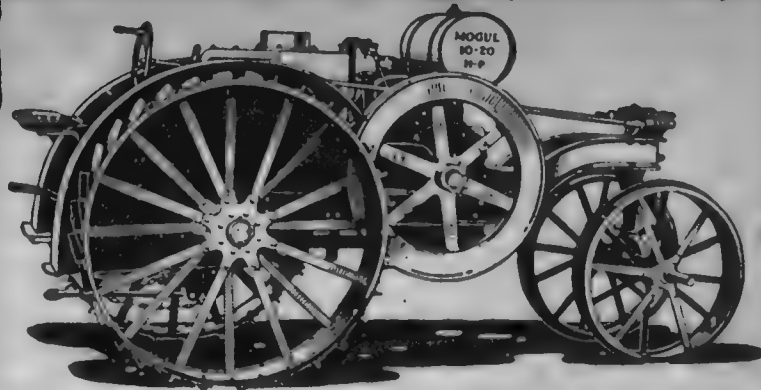
The date at which ewes should be bred depends on the conditions under which they are to lamb in the spring. A ewe will lamb about five days short of five months from the date of breeding. Turning the ram loose about November 1 will thus bring the lamb crop in during the last few days of March and the month of April. This is a satisfactory time on the average farm where shelter can be provided in case of lambs coming in bad weather. Normally, only shed shelter is necessary at this time. Where sheep must lamb in the open, breeding should not begin until December 1.

While not quite so essential as spring dipping, a dipping in the fall is very beneficial to a flock. They may have only a few ticks on them but if these are allowed to multiply undisturbed, they will be very numerous and cause much discomfort to the sheep before the spring dipping time arrives. A good reliable prepared dip is the best to use; the sheep should be thoroughly immersed in the solution.—W. C. McKillican, Superintendent Brandon Experimental Farm.

Heifer Recovers from Blackleg?

Q.—A yearling calf got lame on the front leg and it swelled up as high as the shoulder. I thought that the calf had blackleg. She did not want to eat or drink. However, I encouraged her to eat and after eight days the calf commenced to recover.

Kindly let me know if the trouble was



Good Kerosene Tractors

THE tractor is a real help to Canadian farmers now, and it is fast replacing horses for all heavy farm power work.

Kerosene is the best, as it certainly is the cheapest, tractor fuel. Therefore, our Mogul 10-20-h. p. and International 15-30-h. p. tractors are designed and built to operate successfully on this cheap, plentiful fuel.

These are three hard and fast rules our tractors must live up to: They must operate on the cheapest fuel farmers can buy; they must be so simple that any farmer can learn to handle them; and they must do enough good work in the field and at the belt to more than pay for themselves. On this basis we solicit your orders for Mogul 10-20-h. p. and International 15-30-h. p. tractors.

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Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations Ltd.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Government, Department of Agriculture, to be held in the Stock Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds,

EDMONTON, OCT. 23-24, 1918

ENTRIES for SHEEP and SWINE CLOSE SEPTEMBER 23, 1918.

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to be held in the Stock Pavilion of the Edmonton Exhibition Grounds, on the same date as above, will be considered by the Edmonton Exhibition Association.

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Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations Ltd.

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Clydesdales and Shorthorns

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100 PERCHERONS 100

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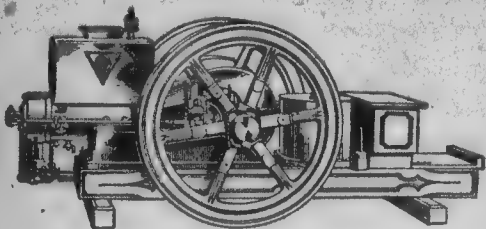
A. H. WHITE, Address either BOTTINEAU, N. Dak. or KRAMER, N. Dak.



"Dome Lodge Moss Rose," Three-year-old Clydesdale Filly. Reserve Open Championship and Canadian-bred Champion Female at Regina Summer Fair, 1918. Owned and Exhibited by the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.

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Grind Feed
Saw Wood
Pump Water
Run Separator,
Churn or Wash-
ing Machine.

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Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in twelve sizes, 1 1/2 to 28 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

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Feed Grinders
Grain Cleaners
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Portable Grain Elevators

and all other farm machinery any stationary engine will run.

Only \$45.00 Complete

blackleg, and if it is possible to recover from this disease? Generally, they die within 48 hours.—J. H. Rumsey, Alta.

A.—It is possible that this heifer was slightly infected with Blackleg and that it recovered. While the majority of cattle attacked with Blackleg die within a day or two, nevertheless occasionally an animal is found to recover. In cases where recovery takes place the infection has been slight and the attack is less severe than usual. Besides lameness and swelling of the legs in cattle due to Blackleg, there are cases in which the trouble is due to infection with other germs of the Septicemia, or blood poisoning group, and it is possible that, in the case of your heifer, this may have been the cause. The treatment of all such cases is along the same general lines, viz.: to give a dose of physic, such as Epsom Salts, and also bathe the swollen parts with hot water.

Q.—Kindly tell me where I can get a cattle brand registered for Alberta.—D.C., Carnduff, Sask.

A.—Cattle brands for the province of Alberta are registered with the department of agriculture, Edmonton. Write the Livestock Commissioner, W. F. Stevens.

Q.—I purchased a quantity of mill feed and there is not an animal on my farm will eat it, having tried it unsuccessfully with cattle, hogs and poultry. I call it starvation ration. Kindly let me know through your paper, what might be the trouble with this feed that stock will not eat it. Where could I have the feed analyzed?

A.—When farm animals refuse to eat mill feeds or chop feed the cause is usually the presence in the feed of finely ground weed seeds, particularly those of the mustard family. The presence of these ground seeds can be detected only by an analysis of the starch kernels. The Dominion Seed Branch, Ottawa, has done considerable work on this question and will analyze and report on, free of charge, any samples sent in with a statement of the difficulty.—F. H. Reed.

Livestock and Feed

Reports come from Saskatchewan and Alberta of cases where there is not sufficient feed for the livestock in the vicinity. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, the provincial departments, and the railway companies are co-operating to move the cattle to districts where there is sufficient feed and to have all possible hay cut for feeding the cattle during the winter. In some cases the cattle are being sold, and in other cases they are simply being pastured out to be returned again. In order to assist this situation, The Guide will publish, without charge, announcements of those who have cattle which they are not able to feed and would like to sell or pasture them. Advertisements of those who have plenty of feed and could handle more cattle will be published without charge also. This offer will remain open for the next few weeks, and announcements should be sent in freely.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

W. E. Key, Lacombe, Alta., is short of winter feed and would sell two pure-bred Shorthorn heifers as well as 12 grade yearlings and calves.

Thos. Cole, Cypress River, Man., offers a number of pure-bred Shorthorns. Scarcity of feed in his district will prevent him wintering these.

Word comes from Stanley York, High River, Alta., that he is desirous of securing 25 tons of hay to carry his stock of horses through the winter.

W. Allen, Paynton, Sask., would sell about 10,000 green wheat sheaves for feed or in event of not selling these would take 20 head of cattle to winter.

\$2,200 will buy 40 head of cattle, consisting of two-year-olds, yearlings and cows. Communicate with J. R. Wood, Travers, Alta.

W. W. Claggett, Smiley, Sask., could carry a small bunch of cattle through the winter and is also in the market to purchase a team of horses from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds in weight.

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Don't let sore shoulders keep your horses idle. Get a box of Bickmore's at your dealers and see how it heals sores while the horse works. Used on a million horses every year.



Boxes at all dealers 35c, 70c and \$1.40.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder, 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fevers, distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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Good Young Grade Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and White-faced Breeding Ewes for Sale, in lots to suit. These Sheep are in fine condition and will make good money. Phone, write or call.

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The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

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are the practical heavy load scale for the farm as well as for contractors, builders, hay and grain dealers or coal merchants. Fairbanks Wagon Scales are simple, accurate and fill every weighing requirement in

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Large can, makes 7 gallons\$1.75
Small can, makes 3 gallons 1.25
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Send money order or postal note. Prepaid throughout Canada. Agents wanted everywhere.

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Hamilton, Canada.

In Livestock Circles

Messrs. Clark and Sims, East View Stock Farm, Argyle, Man., have just sold to Herman Roth, Rosthern, Sask., the junior Holstein calf, "Inferno Woodcrest," (35725), sire "Inferno Rooker Vale" (27080), dam, "Ruby Nig" (14213).

"Ruby Nig" has a record as a three-year-old, of 16,555 pounds of milk, and 750 pounds of butter, in one year, and as a four-year-old, her monthly record stands at 560 1/2 pounds of milk and 25.67 pounds of butter.

The price paid for this calf, we understand, was a good one.

At a sale of Shorthorn cattle, belonging to Major Olive Behrens, Swinton Grange, Malton, Eng., held a couple of weeks ago, some high prices were recorded.

Thirty six head of cows and heifers (11 were calves) fetched almost \$32,500, or an average of nearly \$913 apart from the calves they made an average of about \$840—while eight bulls realized \$8,200, an average of \$1,033. The highest price in females was \$2,625, paid for "Swinton Secret 4th," a four-year old cow, whose size is "Broadhooks Commodore." The highest price for bulls was \$1,995, for "Swinton Lord Broadhooks," a youngster full of character.

It is interesting to compare the prices with those of the sale of a draft from the same herd five years ago. On that occasion the average for bulls, cows and heifers was just a little over \$270.

At a sale of Suffolk Punch horses, held in England, a couple of weeks ago, some very high prices were realized. The total for 98 animals was \$165,900, which gives the extraordinary high average of \$1,692. The highest price for a stallion was \$10,500, and the highest price for a mare was the same. A five-year old gelding brought \$1,155 and a seven-year-old, \$1,205.

The Curtice Cattle Co., Calgary, Alta., whose prize-winning Herefords made the round of the Western Fair Circuit this summer, have shipped their herd to Vancouver Show, after which they will appear at the various other shows on the Pacific Coast.

At Calgary a couple of weeks ago, teams of heavy mares weighing from 1,450 to 1,600 pounds were sold for \$425 to \$500, a team, light teams of mares from 1,250 to 1,400 pounds ran from \$300 to \$400, heavy teams of geldings from \$400 to \$475, and light teams of geldings from \$200 to \$300.

The horse market in Alberta is quiet. There are quite a few horses being bought around Calgary and shipped north. The prospects, however, are that prices will be stiffer within the next month or two.

E. E. Cole, Cut Knife, Sask., purchased at the recent Brandon Summer fair, the junior yearling prize-winning Shorthorn bull "Challenger," from J. J. Elliot, Guelph, Ont. Mr. Cole will use this bull on his herd of over 30 head of pure-bred females. "Challenger" was calved on April 10, 1917; he is a beautiful smooth bull of good depth and his record as a prize winner at the recent summer fair circuit was as follows: At Calgary he was first in a strong class, second at Edmonton, first and junior champion at Saskatoon, first at Brandon, and first at Regina. The price is reported to be \$1,500.

Messrs. P. M. Brett and Co., Golden West Balgrogan Stock Farm, Calgary, Alta., have at the present time quite a good selection of pure-bred Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale.

There is some high-class stuff to choose from in both breeds, and they will be offered at most reasonable prices.

Good Sale of Percherons

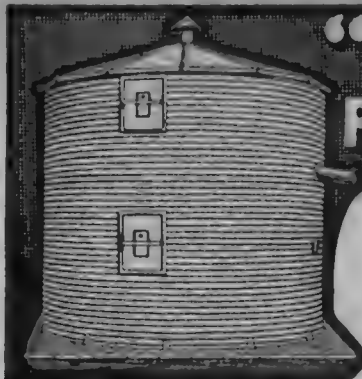
Messrs. C. D. Roberts and Sons, of Winnipeg, breeders and importers of Percheron and Belgian horses, in a recent letter to The Guide, state that they have just sold to Harry Boyle, of Saskatoon, the reserve champion stallion at Brandon Winter Fair, last March, also the three and two-year-old fillies, which were strong prize winners at the Western Canadian Summer Fairs of 1917. The price paid for the trio was \$5,900. Messrs. Roberts have still a fine selection of good sound Percherons for sale.

At an auction sale on farm stock and implements near Calgary, a couple of weeks ago, prices for teams of mares ranged around \$425, range cows from \$48 to \$110, milk cows up to \$122, two-year-old steers \$90 and two-year-old heifers \$55.

Stock Moving North

The movement of cattle from the dried-out districts of southern Saskatchewan and Alberta to the Prince Albert district is assuming large proportions. Thousands of head of cattle and horses will be shipped in during the next two months to take advantage of the unlimited supply of feed in this area.

One hundred and seventy-five head of graded Hereford cattle from Fairlight, Sask., were unloaded here recently. Yesterday 12 carloads of cattle from southern Alberta passed through the city on the way to Melfort. Three hundred head of cattle from Vegreville has been taken to Padlockwood, where a fine ranch has been located.



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You need it. It's got the design, the strength, the quality—materials and all up-to-date features. Made of heavy, galvanized and corrugated steel, curved—twenty-nine times stronger than flat sheets—by a firm who have been making for 30 years the goods the West wants. No cast iron to break—all pressed steel. All machine-made, therefore quick and

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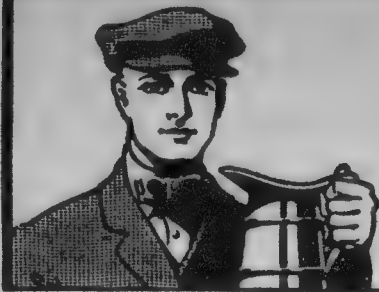
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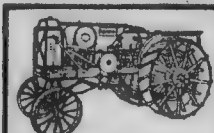
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WHEN you add a new machine to your farm equipment—a tractor, a stationary engine, a drill, a thresher—no matter what the machine, you need dependable lubrication advice. You want to be sure the oils you use will maintain your machine in constant service and give it long life. Look to us for the answer to your problem. We know the oil you need for each particular purpose. We know the lubrication requirements of every farm machine. Our chief interest is to do away with lubrication troubles, to make sure that you are using the correct lubricants.

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—very heavy body,
resists cold, won't
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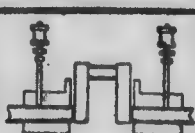
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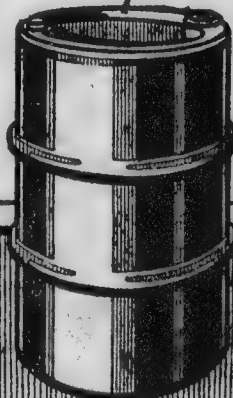
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Bond and Debenture Corporation
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Union Trust Building WINNIPEG

The Grain Growers' Guide

The Story of the World's Record Cow

Continued from Page 14

One daughter by "Beauty Walker
Pietertje Prince."

One daughter by "Rag Apple Korndyke 8th."

One son by "Rag Apple Korndyke 8th."

"Segis Fayne Johanna," 50.68, dam
of the above.

What are these five animals worth? I don't know, but I have been asked by a prominent breeder whether I would accept \$100,000 for her son by "Rag Apple," and I answered in the negative, because I consider that he will earn that sum in a single year, in service.

"Segis Fayne Johanna" is under nine years old, and is safe with calf to "Rag Apple." She comes from a long-lived family, her dam now past 15 years is in calf to "Rag Apple," and is looking and milking like a seven-year-old. I confidently expect "Segis Fayne Johanna" is good for four or five more calves and she is worth to me at a low estimate, \$100,000. In other words, I consider that she and her three daughters and one son are conservatively worth a quarter of a million dollars of anybody's money right today, and that they will pay big returns on that valuation. Just think of a single cow earning a big fortune in four years' time.—Oliver Cabana, Jr.

Grass, Water, Shade

One of the secrets of success with livestock is to provide conditions, under which they live, as congenial as possible. A contented animal will perform the work expected of them whether that work be building bone and muscle, putting on flesh, producing milk or work in the fields, a great deal more economically and satisfactorily than if forced to exist under trying conditions. Of course a liberal supply of feed is essential at all times, but the importance of shade and water for the stock while on pasture is quite frequently overlooked. A fresh supply of water available at all times, if possible, is a great factor in the welfare of all animals. In some sections, it is true, water is difficult to obtain; the importance of it is so great that in these districts it is not advisable to maintain a large number of animals. A running stream on a farm is a great asset to any one attempting to keep livestock, when such exists the problem of supplying water is solved. In other cases, a few wells that can be depended upon to give a good supply, when fitted with some power to do the pumping, will serve very well. It is not reasonable to expect that when water has to be elevated, by hand, from a one-hundred-and-fifty foot well that the trough is always going to contain a generous supply of cool water.

The question of supplying shade for stock during the long summer days is second only to feed and water. Where animals are forced to remain in glaring sun from morning till night and in addition to this be tormented by flies, best results cannot be expected. A few trees in a pasture is worth many dollars as reflected in the thrift of the stock. If no natural shade is available it is money well spent to provide this in the form of a cheap shed. One authority on the management of livestock goes so far as to state that plenty of water with good shade along with poor pasture is preferred to plenty of grass with a meagre supply of shade and water.

Due to be Yanked Up, Though

"In addition to all the evil things that have been said of the kaiser," the Pacific Dairy Review declares: "He ranks as the world's greatest cattle thief in history. According to Herbert Hoover, his haul in Belgium alone exceeded a million head in the first three months of the war. Livestock owners should not overlook the fact that the champion cattle and horse thief is still at large."

About one-third of all sugar used in the homes is served in tea and coffee. If an average of half a teaspoonful a cup is left undissolved in the bottom of 12,000,000 cups of tea, coffee and cocoa used daily in Canada, the waste would be 120,000 pounds of sugar per day.

Field Crops

Liming for Clover

In bulletin No. 213 of the Indiana Experiment Station, the following summary is made concerning the value of lime for growing clover:—

Clover will not thrive on acid soils. Liming is the only practical means of correcting soil acidity.

Three-fourths of the soils of Indiana are acid and in need of liming.

About one-fourth of our soils is so very acid that clover fails almost every time it is sown.

About one-half of our soils is of slight to medium acidity and clover will fail whenever the weather conditions are at all unfavorable.

Only about one-fourth of the soils of Indiana is well enough supplied with lime to enable clover to develop properly.

A liberal application of pulverized limestone or some other form of lime is needed to insure a clover crop on any acid soil.

Wherever clover fails to thrive, the soil should be tested for acidity.

If the soil is acid enough to need liming at all, at least two tons per acre of ground limestone or its equivalent in other forms of lime should be applied.

Ground limestone may be applied at any time, but the best plan is to apply it on plowed ground and disc it into the surface soil.

Lime will often produce immediate increases in grain and other crops, but the greatest benefit derived from it comes through increasing clover and other legumes in the rotation.

Following a good clover crop, it is possible to grow good grain or other crops.

The greater the proportion of legumes that can be turned under, either directly or in the form of manure, the easier it will be to maintain the fertility of the soil.

Lime is not a fertilizer. Manure or fertilizer, or both, should be used in addition to lime.

On seven experiment fields in different parts of the state, ground limestone has produced crop increases worth from \$10.50 to \$67.70 per acre per rotation of corn, wheat, and clover. The average net profit has been \$6.78 per acre per year, and \$2.68 per dollar invested.

Sweet Clover

The value of sweet clover as a forage crop has never been fully appreciated. It is a biennial with a strong tap-root and leafy stems. These two characteristics make it especially valuable, that is to say, the long tap-root means it is a deep feeder and able to draw its moisture from a considerable depth, and the leafy stem provides an abundance of edible material. There has been a good deal of prejudice against the plant, many claiming it is a noxious weed. This is largely due to the fact that it is found growing in waste places and spreads rapidly. In many sections the prevailing opinion is that it is not relished by farm animals. All these

claims are more or less justified under certain conditions. At the same time, where it has been tried out the popular opinion is that it is a plant that deserves consideration. Possibly the greatest value of sweet clover is as a soil builder. Being a legume it is capable of building up nitrogen in the soil. The rank growth of stems and roots adds greatly to the humus supply and the roots have the additional value of opening up a heavy soil, making it more friable and porous. It grows readily on almost any soil and will thrive when practically nothing else will grow.

Its value as a forage crop has only been discovered in recent years. When the crop has been cut for hay at the right stage of maturity and properly cured it makes excellent hay. The stems are large and exceedingly sappy which renders it difficult to

cure unless favorable weather prevails. The crop must be cut before the stem becomes woody, and it is right here that the greatest mistake has been made in connection with the growing of this crop. The crop should be cut in the early stages of blossoming, otherwise it is not palatable. Its peculiar flavor is

distasteful to stock at first, but it is claimed by those who have fed it that this is soon overcome. As a pasture crop sweet clover is very valuable. The writer saw this year a 14-acre field that was pasturing 22 head of cattle, and the stock apparently took kindly to it, and judging by the condition of the animals it was a satisfactory pasture crop. It is true it was commencing to get woody, but as the shooting stems and leaves were eaten off the young fresh growth came along and provided an appetizing bite.

Keep Weeds in Check

It is not uncommon to hear the statement that after all weeds are not such a detriment to a crop as is generally supposed. Such a suggestion usually comes from those whose farms are so badly polluted with them that some sort of an excuse must be handed out to justify their existence. Their claim is backed up by such arguments as: weeds prevent grain from lodging; they make more thorough cultivation necessary which would not otherwise be done if the weeds were not in the land, and other reasons that are equally unsound. They are pretty much in the same class as the man who in order to impress his neighboring farmers that he had a wonderful crop, filled the bottom of his wagon box with a very deep layer of hay then threw on a few bags of grain and made ten trips to the market, when in reality four loads of grain was the extent of his crop. He was deceiving no one but himself.

The injury done by weeds in the crop very much over-balances any assumed benefit credited to them. The two most important factors in connection with plant growth are moisture and plant food. Weeds draw heavily upon the available soil moisture and they feed upon the same kinds of plant



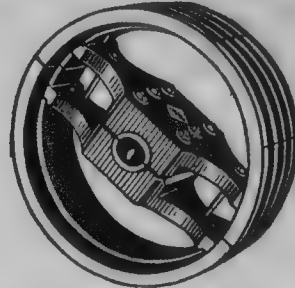
Small Fruits on Brandon Experimental Farm



Timothy Crop on a Defunct Wild-cat Sub-division, near Edmonton.

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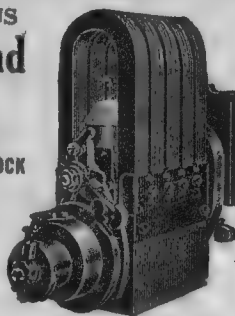


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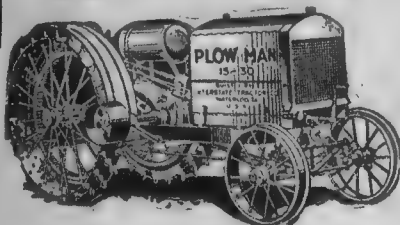


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food as useful plants. They are, in many cases, better able to draw upon plant food and moisture than the cultivated crop, for the reason that their root system penetrates deeper and are more vigorous. For this same reason weeds usually grow faster than grain crops, and very soon attain such a hold that the growing crop is crowded out. This is particularly true in the early stages of growth of the young plants. The shading of the grain by the excessive growth of weeds hinders the proper development of the useful plant. The extra trouble in the cleaning of the grain for either market or seed when polluted with weed seeds is considerable, and adds much to the cost of putting on the market. Weeds growing in a crop tend to make conditions favorable for the development of plant diseases. The dense shade formed by a rank growth of weeds has frequently caused the presence of rust and mildew, and further weed in fence corners and waste places furnish winter lodgment for various injurious insects. With very few exceptions weed seeds are valueless for stock feeding. Many of them are possessed of bitter juices that are distasteful to livestock, in fact some are injurious in that they contain poisonous material. Everything considered, there is no justification for their presence in a crop and every effort should be made to keep them in check.

Care of Alfalfa

When alfalfa is seeded down with a nurse crop, care should be taken that the young plants are not smothered either by lodging grain or by allowing the shocks to remain too long in one place. In case the field should become badly over-run with weeds or the alfalfa plants come in head the mower should be run over the field early in the fall and the cutting bar be set as high as possible so as to have a reasonably high stubble. The cuttings left on the ground act as a mulch and protect the young plants during the winter and early spring. When alfalfa is seeded without a nurse crop it usually attains such a growth as to require cutting. The cutting should be done sufficiently early so as to allow the plants to reach a height of six to eight inches at the end of the growing season. Under no circumstances should stock be allowed to pasture upon an alfalfa field the year it is seeded down.

Western Wheat-Stem Sawfly

From some parts of Manitoba complaint has come recently of the breaking down of stems in grain crops due to the presence of an insect. In many cases the damage is caused by the larva of the Western Sawfly, of which the following is a description:

The Western Wheat-Stem Sawfly (*Cephus occidentalis*) is a native of North America, first recorded in Canada 1895 (Indian Head). Description: the egg is a small cylindrical object (white), too small to be seen unless the fly is seen depositing it. The larva is a small grub less than one-half inch in length, first two segments are somewhat swollen, and a short blue point protrudes from the hind end of the body. Easily distinguished. The pupa is developed in May, within the stubble inhabited by the larva. The adult is a shiny, black, four-winged insect with three yellow wasp-like rings on the abdomen. In the female the legs are yellow, one-third inch long, and the males are a little shorter.

Life History: The flies appear during the second week in June and are found, during the day, resting head downwards on stems of grasses and cereals. The eggs are deposited by the

females while resting in this position, by drawing the abdomen well under the body and thrusting ovipositor well into leaf sheath. In three or four days the eggs hatch and the young larva gradually work their way down into the stem to the lowest joint, and by August 1, they have reached the ground; they gnaw a ring, cutting through the stem, which falls to the ground. The larva forms a cocoon in the exposed portion, it being stopped by partly chewed material. It passes the winter in the larva stage, pupates May 1, and emerges during the second week in June as a fully developed sawfly.

Means of Control: Plow or burn over all infected stubble five inches deep, from August 1 to June 1 of the following year: Pack the land; cut infected grass between July 10 and August 1; cut infested crops before they ripen.—Prof. F. W. Brodrick, Man. Agricultural College.

Roguing Seed Plots

The verb "to rogue," meaning to remove foreign or undesirable types, has not yet come into general usage, and the operation to which it refers is perhaps still less known. The high standard of purity set for the seed grain disposed of from the Dominion experimental farms makes it sometimes necessary to rogue quite large fields, even up to 20 or 25 acres in extent, but such an extensive operation is not advisable for ordinary farmers or seed growers. Nevertheless, even in these times, when the cost of labor is so high, many farmers who expect to sell part or all of their grain crop for seed purposes cannot afford to neglect altogether the roguing of some of their smaller fields. In the threshed grain, it is practically impossible to separate barley from wheat and quite impossible to separate barley from oats. In a field of wheat or oats, however, when the barley has headed out, it is a simple matter to remove all the plants, provided, of course, the seed sown was not very seriously mixed.

If the principal fields which the farmer is growing are too large to be rogued, as will generally be the case, the smaller multiplying fields (which usually consist of only about one or two acres each) should be gone through carefully two or three times at intervals of a week or more, between heading and harvest, in order to remove all plants of other kinds of grain and any abnormal plants observed of the variety which was sown.

If the seed used by the farmer was pure as to variety, there is usually no need to attempt any form of selection. Any very unusual or peculiar heads which are observed should be removed; in other words, the grower should devote his attention to selecting out and rejecting everything abnormal found in his field. This is much more rapid and, in some ways, even a better process than the laborious plan of picking out the seed which is to be retained.

By roguing, every year, the special, small, multiplying fields of pure seed, which every grower should have, much time and waste of good seed can be avoided when cleaning the threshed crop in the fanning mill, and the higher degree of purity of the seed grain which the grower will be able to offer for sale will enable him to command a higher price.

The hand picking of a few bushels of seed grain in the winter months is desirable, but this operation cannot altogether do away with the necessity for very careful inspection and occasional roguing of the smaller fields in mid-summer.—Chas. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealists.

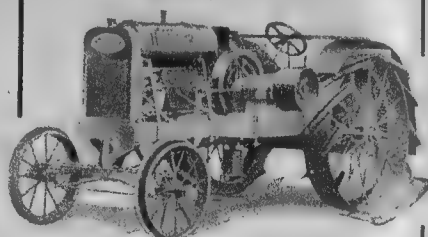


Sweet Clover, as it grows in Ontario. Photographed June 2, near Listowel.

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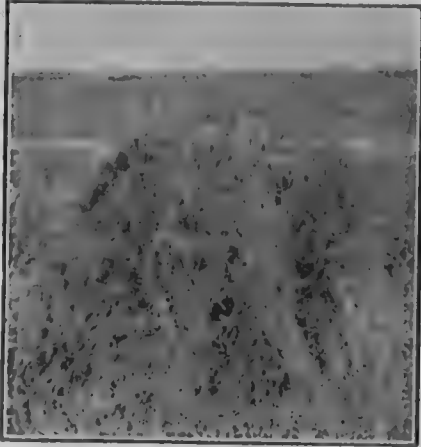
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Has the Stooker Arrived?

*More Experiments with this Labor-saving Device---
These Machines are being given a Thorough Tryout.*

THE other day I was motoring out south of Brandon. We were going pretty fast, for the road was fairly good, and the liveryman was getting so much, also too much, for the trip. Passing by a wheat field in which a binder was at work I noticed that the sheaves were not behaving in the orthodox manner. They were not tumbling off on to a sheaf carrier, later to be left in neat rows, like regiments of German soldiers after one of Foch's advances. As soon as the discharge arms had kicked out a sheaf it sprang into the air turned a half circle toward the rear and there lay with its head facing in the same direction as the horses. When a half dozen or more had done this and were reposing calmly in a trundle bed on wheels that was following the binder, a semi-circular arm bent down over them, and gave them a parting caress, after which the



Just as the Mechanical Stooker Left It.

riage alternately. From 7 to 11 sheaves are put in a stook, the tripping being done automatically by weight. The stook, after it is built up, is bound with binder twine. On the left side is the knottor from which the twine passes across the bottom of the carriage so that the sheaves are placed on it. The long semi-circular arm, which corresponds to the needle of the binder, swings over and carries the end of the twine back to the knottor. All the sheaves are, therefore, tied into a compact bundle. The bed of the carriage then tips backward and the stook is stood on end.

The adjustments are made so that the forward motion of the machine is exactly counterbalanced and there is no tendency for the stook to topple over.

Is this stooker going to work successfully? Don't ask me. The day I saw it it was not doing a perfect job. But do not condemn it too hastily. The wheat was very short, shorter than you will find most years in the west, and the men had not got it perfectly adjusted so that the twine was placed as to hold the sheaves tightly together. A sheaf or two, therefore, was pulled down somewhat on the front side of the stook as the rods were drawn out from under them. However, this may have been more or less a matter of adjustment as the men who were operating it were entirely unused to operating the machine. I was informed by the farmer who had it that on the previous day it had been used to stook rye, which was a longer crop, and that the stooks were put up in fine shape. Since all possible conditions of crop are found, this year should be a good one for testing the machine out.

The manufacturers claim that an extra horse on an eight-foot binder will take care of the stooker and that on a seven-foot binder four horses are all



The Arm carries the Sheaf back to the Carriage where the Stook is Built Up.

whole bundle of them were dumped out on their butts and left there, and instead of disorderly rows of prostrate sheaves after the binder, there were orderly rows of stooks.

Later in the day I had an opportunity of inspecting this latest endeavor of the mechanician to solve the farmers' labor problem. The machine is one of the 200 which one of the big firms is trying out in the west this year. The general outlines of its construction and the manner in which it handles the sheaves are shown by the illustrations. It is mounted on castor wheels and drawn at the side and slightly at the rear of the binder. The mechanism is driven from the binder through an attachment on the pitman shaft.

When a sheaf is kicked out by the discharge arms it falls on a set of prongs attached to an arm which immediately carries it back over end in a half circle to the carriage. Here the stook is built up. The sheaves are placed to the right and left in this car-



The Stook just as it is being Dumped.

riage alternately. One quarter more twine than is used ordinarily is required to tie the stooks, they claim. The cost is well below \$200.—E.D.C.

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The Public Debt to Canada

THE net debt of Canada which, before the war, stood at about \$336,000,000, has now passed the billion-dollar mark, and to the end of March 31, 1918, the cost of the war approximates \$1,200,000,000, the increase being almost entirely due to war expenditures.

Since the commencement of the war the Canadian Government has issued domestic war loans of a subscribed amount of \$734,000,000, to 920,423 subscribers. Next November, the Dominion Government will launch its campaign for the floating of the Second Victory Loan, which will, in all probability, be for an amount in the vicinity of \$500,000,000, thus raising the total of domestic war loans floated in the Dominion to the enormous total of \$1,234,000,000.

The details of the four loans which have been made to date, are as follows:

Term	Am't sub-scribed.	No. of subscribers.
1. 1915-1925, 5%	\$ 97,000,000	24,862
2. 1916-1931, 5%	97,000,000	34,526
3. 1917-1937, 5%	142,000,000	41,000
4. 1917-1937, 5½% Victory Loan.	398,000,000	820,035

\$100 Per Capita Borrowed

In addition, War Savings Certificates to the amount of approximately \$12,500,000, as well as a considerable amount of debenture stock, have been sold, bringing the Government's borrowings from the people of Canada since the beginning of the war to the total sum of \$756,000,000, or, in other words, \$100 per capita of the population of the Dominion.

In addition to the domestic loans, Canada has issued between the years 1915-17 in Great Britain and in the United States, securities totalling more than \$307,000,000.

War Outlay Nearly a Billion

Up to March last, the end of the Dominion's fiscal year, the total outlay for the war by Canada was approximately \$875,000,000. This amount includes all expenditures in Canada, Great Britain and France, and is inclusive of the upkeep of the Canadian troops overseas. During the past two fiscal years there has been applied to war expenditures, by way of surplus revenue over ordinary and capital outlays, the sum of \$113,000,000. The interest and pension payments since the beginning of the war amount approximately to \$76,000,000.

C.P.R. Cash Surplus

What is the surplus accumulated to date by the C.P.R., over and above all dividends and other distributions of profits to the shareholders of that corporation?—X.Y.Z., Weyburn, Sask.

The last annual statement of the C.P.R., shows that on December 31, 1917, the accumulated cash surplus, after provision had been made for dividends, betterments, and all other purposes in connection with the whole system, amounted to \$127,275,369. This sum is described in the report as "surplus revenue from operation."

In Regard to Bank Clearings

Do the totals of bank clearings in the different cities indicate accurately the volume of business transactions done in the cities? Please explain what it is that bank clearings show, and what it is (if anything) that they do not show, but which they should show to make them indicate accurately the volume of business transactions in each city.—J. S., Vegreville, Alta.

Bank clearings are usually taken as indexes of business activity, but they are not entirely accurate indexes. There are a number of ways in which discrepancies arise between the amount of bank clearings and the total bank transactions. In the first place, the clearing house returns in each city where there is a clearing house, include a number of errors such as cheques or drafts presented to the wrong bank, or wrongly endorsed. These are automatically returned to the bank presenting them, and when the corrections are made are again presented to the proper bank. They thus go through the clearing house twice, and cause the amount of clearings to overstate the

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amount of business transacted through the bank.

On the other hand, there is a large amount of business which does not go through the clearing house at all by reason of being done entirely within the one bank, as where a cheque is presented to the bank upon which it is drawn.

Bank clearings, therefore, represent only a part of bank transactions and the difficulty is that the proportion of clearings to total transactions is not the same in different cities, even of the same country, and still less so in cities in different countries. Differences in the size of cities, in their industries and in the habits of the people, occasion variety in banking methods, even in the same countries.

In the United States the clearing house section of the American Bankers' Association has developed a plan under which reports of total bank transactions may be accumulated almost automatically. Twenty-nine cities are now compiling and returning these figures to the clearing house section. In these cases we have a means of comparing the relation of bank clearings to total bank transactions; and, there appears to be no uniform proportion whatever.

In Kansas City the total transactions for the second quarter of 1918 were \$3,184,764,000 and the bank clearings \$2,283,725,000. The transactions were, therefore, 40 per cent. greater than the clearings. In the case of San Francisco, the difference was 109 per cent.; Detroit, 118 per cent.; Cincinnati, 230 per cent.; New Orleans, 71 per cent.; Richmond, 103 per cent.; Atlanta, 28 per cent., and Seattle, 87 per cent. These cities are named in the order of amount of business, but the percentages of excess of transactions over clearings, as stated above, do not show the same order.

The Canadian banks are required to furnish monthly statements to the Department of Finance at Ottawa, and these are combined into one statement issued monthly by that department. But there are no statistics available which give any accurate comparisons between different cities or districts in the Dominion in regard to banking and general business.

Canadian Rural Credits System

Following up the account of the different provincial rural credit systems, we come next to that of New Brunswick, of which W. R. Reek, B.S.A., Secretary for Agriculture of that province, writes in the Agricultural Gazette of Canada issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

The Act to establish the New Brunswick system was passed in 1912. Its purpose is indicated in its title, "An Act to Encourage the Settlement of Farm Lands." A yearly decrease in the rural population of New Brunswick, with a large number of abandoned or semi-abandoned farms, the steady increase of importation of food stuffs into the province, and the insistent call for capital by men who were willing to till the soil, induced the government to pass this legislation, making provision for a bond issue of \$100,000, and for the appointment of a board of three to administer the fund, select farms to be purchased, and re-sell the same to bona-fide settlers. The bond issue was made to run for a period of 20 years, \$5,000 being set aside yearly from the current revenues to meet the principal when it falls due. A later issue of \$50,000 was made.

Farms are purchased by the board, and re-sold at cost upon the following terms: 25 per cent. of the purchase money is the price being paid for the properties being less than \$1,000, or in excess of that sum then a payment of 35 per cent. down, the balance on such terms as may be fixed upon with interest at five per cent., a final payment to be made at a date not exceeding ten years from the date of the agreement to purchase, except that in special cases an extension of two years may be given by unanimous consent of the board.

Should any purchaser default in the payments agreed upon, the board is at liberty to dispossess and arrange for another settler. However, in such cases if unfavorable circumstances have caused the inability to pay, every consideration and assistance is given in

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order not to discourage the settler. If wilful neglect or endeavor to defraud appear to be the cause of default the farm is immediately taken over by the board.

Up to date 345 farms have been purchased, and 333 have been re-sold for \$275,644, which also represents the purchase price. The purchasers have repaid by instalments \$130,600.74 thus far. This New Brunswick system is not to be classed with the rural credit systems which are designed to provide assistance for agricultural purposes other than the purchase of land by settlers. It is a system designed, as has been noted above, to encourage the settlement of farm lands in New Brunswick, and the loans are made to assist in the purchase of the land.

Business Profits War Taxes

Q.—What are the rates of the war taxation levied by the Dominion government on business profits?—Inquirer, High River, Alta.

A.—Under the Business Profits War Tax Act, as at present amended, the Government, in the case of all businesses having a capital of \$50,000 and over, takes 25 per cent. of the net profits over seven per cent. and not exceeding 15 per cent., 50 per cent. of the profits over 15 per cent. and not exceeding 20 per cent., and 75 per cent. of the profits beyond 20 per cent. In the case of businesses having a capital of \$25,000 and under \$50,000, the Government takes 25 per cent. of all profits in excess of 10 per cent. on the capital employed. Companies employing capital of less than \$25,000 are exempted, with the exception of those dealing in munition or war supplies.

Quebec Farmers Organizing

The Quebec Farmers' Union was launched at St. Hyacinthe on Saturday. According to the information given, it is proposed to organize branches in practically every county of Quebec, the object of the union being to promote the interests of the farmers.

Specific objects of the union include mutual aid, the discussion of farm and fireside questions for the greater comfort of the farmer and his family, facilitating social relations and the study of economic questions, the circulation of pamphlets and the establishment of libraries. Then the farmers' interests are to be looked after when the government passes new legislation which may be promoted to aid agriculture. The principles of co-operation are to be studied, and finally there is to be a movement for the suppression of racial prejudice in Canada. The constitution of the union has been based on those of similar organizations in Ontario and New Brunswick.

The election of officers resulted as follows: T. D. Bouchard, M.L.A. for the county, and mayor of St. Hyacinthe, honorary president; Anthime Aros, of Rouville county, president; V. T. Doherty, of Buckingham, first vice-president; M. H. Morin, second vice-president; and Messrs. M. Lepite, J. E. Lareau, J. Audette, C. Duquette, L. Chicoyne and C. Lussier as directors. Rene Morin was appointed secretary-treasurer by the board of directors. T. D. Bouchard was appointed chief organizer for the province.

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Mr. Bouchard began his work of organization without delay. He held his first meeting in the village of Lapresentation, where 40 farmers subscribed their names and officers were elected. The headquarters of the union will be in St. Hyacinthe.—Montreal Gazette.

Shipment of Game Birds

Sportsmen, hunters, and others making shipments of game in Manitoba shall make a manifest, placing it on the outside of each bag of game, showing exactly the number and kind of birds offered for shipment, together with the number of license on which the game was shot. The season for hunting wild ducks and geese opens on Monday, September 16, and closes November 30.



Oxen have been a Standby of the Pioneer throughout the Continent.

A Winnipeg Flier in Germany

Adventures of Lieut. Hector Dougall, and Another Aviator, on Two Attempts to Escape.

AMONG the stories of adventure in the war, on land, on sea and in the air, many of which will not become known until after the war is ended, there can be few more thrilling than that of a Winnipeg boy, Lieut. Hector F. Dougall, the son of W. C. Dougall, of 251 Bell avenue, Winnipeg. Young Dougall, after several months' service at the front as an airman, was brought down in February last, eight miles over the German lines, after a running fight in the air, following upon his having destroyed a German observation balloon, or "kite," as such balloons are termed at the front, which he had gone after.



Lieut. Hector F. Dougall, R.A.F.

The Grain Growers' Guide is privileged to print herewith a letter received from an English aviator, Lieut. Sedley G. Williams, who was with Lieut. Dougall first in five days' journeying by day and lying concealed by night, after they had made their escape from a train, and later in nineteen days of being at large in Germany, on a second attempt to escape. Lieut. Williams, whose life Lieut. Dougall saved by preventing a German picket from shooting him, by striking aside the picket's rifle, managed to make his escape to Holland. Lieut. Dougall was taken back to a German prison camp. That was the second attempt at escape made by each of the two young men.

Lieut. Williams' letter, which is addressed to Lieut. Dougall's family, is here made public for the first time. By way of preface to it, extracts are here given from two letters written by Lieut. Dougall himself, the first to his mother, the second to his sister:—

Two Letters From Karlsruhe

Karlsruhe, March 15, 1918.

Dear Mother,

Well, I have changed my address again, you see, though it is no fault of mine. I hope you haven't worried about me. You might know I would be all right. I was shot down while I was shooting up an observation kite. I got the kite, and the Germans got me. I was awfully lucky to get down. My machine was blown to pieces. If I hadn't had good goggles on, I should have lost both eyes. As it was my face was cut, and my nose broken. I might have got back to our side, but could not see for the blood running in my eyes. Anyway I was eight miles over, so perhaps I didn't have much of a chance of making it. But I got that kite.

I suppose it will be a long time before you get this. I am allowed to write only two letters and four cards a month, so don't get excited, dear Mother, if you don't get many letters from me. I hope you haven't been worrying about me. I will be all right. You might know that. But I wish you would send me lots to eat. Sardines are \$1.10 a box here. I have no clothes or boots, but will get them about the middle of next month.

I was brought down on the 26th of last month, and believe me I have had some time since. I hope Dad is well. Don't let them worry about me. I am feeling fine, couldn't be better, and hope to be home soon.

Well, I haven't got any news, of course. I never hear anything, so all I can write is that I am well and happy, even if I am in rags. Don't forget to write often. They let us get all the letters that come to us. And send chocolate and cake. And don't worry. I'll take good care of myself.

Landshut, March 31, 1918.

Dear Mabel,
Well, I am away east in the centre of Bavaria now, doing time under sen-

tence. I escaped from the train when they were moving me from Karlsruhe, and struck out for the Swiss border. Had some pretty exciting experiences. Was at large for five days, and you can believe me I was pretty much all in when I had to give in just 15 miles from the border. However, that's all over now, and I am in Germany till the war is over.

There is a great push on now. I believe the Germans have driven our armies back a good bit, but everything will come out all right. I only wish I was in it.

Cheer up, we'll all have a big time when I get home. I don't think I'll be here long. When I finish my sentence, I expect to be moved to some camp. It seems years

since I heard from anyone, yet it's only six months since I left home.

A Letter From England

Here is (with only a few omissions) the letter of Lieut. Sedley G. Williams, which tells its own story of the second attempt to escape:—

Kynance, Highlands Road,
Leatherhead, Surrey.
16th July, 1918.

I was taken prisoner on the 21st February, 1918, through engine trouble. After spending 14 days at Courtrai I went to Karlsruhe and met your brother for the first time. He was brought down while strafing a Hun observation balloon on February 22. We were both very "fed up" with the life, and agreed that we would try and "hop" it on the first opportunity. We stuck together as much as we could and discussed various means of escape. Fortunately I had a compass on me so that helped matters considerably.

On March 18 we left the camp and proceeded by a train that was taking us to Landshut. About 4.30 a.m. on the morning of the 19th three R.F.C. officers (Hector, an Australian and I) jumped the train and started to make for the Swiss border. We had no map with us, so it was rather a difficult task to accomplish. We did not have much food with us so had to be very sparing with it. We were, of course, amateurs at the game, so you can bet we had plenty of "wind up."

We hid all day in woods and walked by night. On the second night Dougall went into a farmyard and pinched a duck. This helped us considerably, for every bit of food was welcome. We cooked the bird by day and enjoyed it immensely. It was very cold travelling in the bush; in many parts of the ground the snow was very thick. Water was sometimes scarce, so we had to drink the melted snow. On the third night the Australian gave up. I think he had had enough of it.

Hector and I carried on as best we could. We passed through the Black Forest and many more places not so important. Most of the time we followed the railway line. As we had no map I thought we were going in the wrong direction and were on a wild goose chase. Your brother was certain we were on the right track so we kept going.

Capture of the Fugitives

On the fifth day we passed through a large station, far larger than we expected. We thought we should have time enough to pass through it before the light came. Unfortunately the place was quite a large town and when we had reached the outskirts of it it was 6.30 a.m. in the morning and quite light. There was a river one side of us and a village on the other, so the only place to hide was a bridge under the railway. It was very cold, so we lit a fire in order to cook some beet root we had pinched and make soup out of it. As we were thus employed a

railway worker (plate layer) discovered us.

Hector wanted me to run for it, but the only way of escape was by swimming the river and as we were not certain where we were, I am sorry to say I did not go at his request. We were then taken to a guard room. I forgot to mention that before being taken to the guard room we stayed in a farmhouse for five minutes. During this time a German woman showed us a map of the district. We discovered to our regret that we were only 15 or 20 miles from the frontier. When we were in the guard room we tried hard to hop it again. We lifted the floor boards up and started to burrow a way through the brick building. Had we been there another hour I am certain we would have got "free" again, but unfortunately the guard came in and we were then taken by train to the camp we were supposed to have gone to.

On arriving at Landshut we were separated and put in a civil prison. Here we were searched very thoroughly for a map and compass. The compass was with Hector at the time, and when he was examined he placed it in his mouth. We were both continually searched as they did not find anything on us and were almost certain we had the above articles.

After doing three days there we rejoined our pals in the main camp. We spent four days with them and then we had to do a further eight days' punishment for escaping. The punishment consists of putting you into a room by yourself with nothing to do. It is very monotonous but not so bad. Of course, the food was rotten. After doing the eight days we rejoined the rest of the R.F.C. officers. At Landshut we were inoculated five times and vaccinated once. Each officer managed to buy one book to read, and as there were fifteen of us there we were able to change them about. Also we had a pack of cards. It was there that I learned the game of 500, Hector taught me.

The Second Getaway

On May 31 we left the place. We were going on a three-days' journey to Holzminden in Prussia. On entering the train Hector and I had to take our boots off and we were very closely watched. We had made an attempt to escape before. The officer in charge had special instructions from the Camp Commandant that we were a "bad lot" so he did his best to watch us carefully. We spent one night in the train and did not get any chance of escape then. In the morning we changed trains. We got our boots back as we had to walk on the platform some way. Hector and I then managed to keep together again and we got into an ordinary local train. He was the first one in the carriage and he managed to grab the railway map from the door. I and three other officers followed and then lastly the guard. Hector had by this time put the map into his pocket without the guard noticing it.

At 9.30 in the morning, when it was broad daylight, Hector and I jumped off the train. We were too quick for the guard, so he had not time to fire on us. We rolled down an embankment and made for the nearest bit of cover. We hid there for the day and started our walk when it got dark. We did not know where we were till we looked at the map. We were very much surprised to see that we had at least 300 miles to walk before reaching Holland. We thought that after travelling nearly a day in the train we would be closer to the frontier. However, we decided to make a shot at it and do our best. The only food in our possession was two loaves of bread and ten tins of sardines.

Commandeering Supplies

The first night we pinched three fowls and cooked them the next day. We did not eat all of them but kept some by in reserve. The next night we felt much braver after the fowl episode and so we broke into a house and stole as much as we could carry. We got about six dozen eggs, milk, bacon and other stuff. We had quite a good breakfast in the morning. The remainder of the eggs we "hard boiled" and placed them also in reserve. This house-break-

Continued on Page 43

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, ALL AGES, from prize-winning stock. Write, G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 35-5

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4t

AYRSHIRE BULL, "ROSE BLOOM," 44590, for sale, bred by Saskatchewan University; sire, "Bloom of Maple Hill," 33381; four years past, sure breeder. Write for price. Wm. Termende, Lanigan, Sask. 36-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULLS, three early calves and one yearling; also two Oxford rams, one lamb and one shearer. For particulars address Thomas J. Boles, Spy Hill, Sask. 36-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, "Eden Marquis," aged three years, at reasonable price. Quiet and sure. C. B. Sutter, Redvers, Sask. 35-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, "Lake View Lucky Sandy," No. 46980, 3 years old. Bernard Morris, Kew, Alta. 35-2

HOLSTEINS—14 HEAD COWS AND HEIFERS, due August to November. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 26-t

HEREFORD CATTLE—YEARLING AND TWO-year-old bulls for sale at reasonable prices. H. W. Wood, Carstairs, Alta. 30-8

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 36-2

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED-ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

POULTRY

SACRIFICE SALE OF THE WORLD'S BEST winter laying strain of Park's Barred Rocks. Choice husky cockerels and pullets, bred from certified 200-egg layers, \$4 and \$5 each. March hatched. 20 S. C. White Leghorn yearling hens, all trap nested, \$2.50 each. Cyphers outdoor brooder for 100 chicks, \$15, cost \$35 this spring. Perfectly new No. 4 planet Jr. garden cultivator, \$12, cost \$21. Smooth haired fox terrier, aged 12 months, \$3. "Canada Pride" range, almost new, with copper boiler, \$75, cost \$125. Mrs. Thwaites, Riverside Poultry Yards, Sub. 1, Moose Jaw, Sask.

POULTRY BREEDERS AND FANCIERS should know scientific poultry management as taught by I.C.S. Efficient, easy method, spare-time study. Prospectus free. International Correspondence Schools, Dept. K, 745 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-minium, 90c-100c. Celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00-100. Shipping crates, 1 and 2 bird, 40c and 50c each, in flat. Everything for poultrymen. Catalog free. The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 36t

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels at \$2.00 each. Mrs. Alfred Nelson, Percival, Sask. 36-2

SHEEP

500 CHOICE SHROPSHIRE, OXFORD AND Merino grade breeding ewes and lambs, and Shropshire rams. Jared E. Brown, Cummings via Vermilion, Alta. 36-5

TWO PURE-BRED OXFORD DOWN RAM lambs for \$25.00 and \$30.00. S. Magnusson, Tantallon, Sask. 36-2

DOGS

WANTED—GREYHOUND AND RUSSIAN cross dogs, from pure-bred parents, untrained, two years old, unspotted; no dealers. J. E. Hill, Heath, Alta.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, ABBOTSFORD, QUE., breeder of pedigree Newfoundland dogs, that nob breed now so nearly extinct. 35-2

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

DOGS—Continued

FOR SALE—THREE 3-YEAR-OLD WOLF-hounds, fast, good killers. S. Jenkins, Findlater, Sask. 36-3

CHOICE FARM COLLIES, FROM HEELING stock, males \$10, females \$8. G. Detberner, Watrous, Sask. 36-4

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—FAIRBANKS-MORSE 30-60 OIL engine; Red River special separator; Garden City feeder; cook car; caboose; John Deere plow, eight bottoms, stubble and breaker. Three equal payments, 1st November each year. Reason for selling no crop at Unity, Sask., where machinery is located. Price \$3,500. Outfit will pay for itself before payments due. Everything fully equipped. John Lamont, Shoal Lake, Man.

WANTED FOR CASH—SECOND-HAND 15-30 Rumely oil-pull and 28-inch cylinder separator; must be in good running order; state price and how long been in use. Might buy either one separate. Must be clear of all encumbrances. Apply to Wm. Ogilvie, Alexander, Manitoba. 35-2

SECOND HAND STUMP PULLERS—ONE hand power and one horse power. These machines have been slightly used, but are good as new. Both machines have given every satisfaction. Apply Box 13, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

A 20-35 AVERY GAS TRACTOR; 28-48 AVERY separator; 5-furrow self-lift Cockshutt-Avery plow stubble bottoms; 400 gallon gasoline tank with truck; all in good shape; \$3500 takes the whole outfit. Ole R. Hanson, Cadogan, Alta. 35-2

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT IN FAIR order. 20 h.p. International portable engine, 32 inch "Belle City" separator, high bagger, self feeder and blower. C. H. Leftwich, Esterhazy, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL engine, rebuilt, good as new, has extension rims and can be seen at Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. J. F. Leonard, Seven Persons, Alta. 36-2

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

FOR SALE—20-60 H.P. CASE STEAM EN-gine, in good running order, just overhauled, \$1,000, or would sell it as first payment on quarter section. Roy Rose, Govan, Sask. 36-2

FOR SALE—ENGINE GANG, FOUR AND FIVE bottoms, Cockshutt, first class shape, \$225 cash f.o.b. Marchwell, Sask. Sigurd Dalen, Marchwell, Sask. 35-2

FOR SALE—ONE DAIN HAY PRESS, ONLY used a short time, good as new, price one hundred and fifty dollars. D. A. Finley, Sheho, Sask.

FOR SALE—CASE STEAM THRESHING AND plowing outfit. For particulars apply Box 582, Virden, Man. 35-4

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FEED CUTTER. Must have large capacity, blower and travelling feed table. O. F. Johnson, Vegreville, Alta. 36-2

WANTED—AUTOMOBILE OR LIVESTOCK IN exchange for a good traction engine. Charles Aigren, Griffin, Sask. 35-3

12-25 WATERLOO BOY KEROSENE TRAC-tor, almost new, snap for cash. Wm. Henderson, Loreburn, Sask. 36-3

PAY YOUR OUT-OF-TOWN ACCOUNTS BY Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

75 CASE STEAMER WITH EXTENSION FOR sale, cash \$1,500. James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 36-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SPLIT CEDAR POSTS FOR SALE, CARLOAD lots. Apply Box 857, Fernie, B.C.

SEED GRAIN

SELECTED FALL SEED RYE, MAY BE SEED-ed during September, \$2.10 per bushel, including sacks. James Waddell, Dominion City, Man.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE SEED GRAIN for next year. Write me about wheat, oats or barley. A. M. High, Killarney, Man. 36-2

JUDGING LIVESTOCK

When a man judges livestock he has certain points in mind which clearly demonstrate the superiority of one animal over another. If this judgment is backed up by the experience of others which clearly shows that the animal he placed first is really the best in its class, then his judgment is verified by fact.

Livestock breeders should judge livestock advertising on a similar basis. The theoretical points on which to base the "placing" are quantity of circulation—distribution of circulation—cost of advertising—and editorial merit. The Guide has the largest farm-paper circulation in Western Canada, distributed uniformly over the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and its advertising rate is low in proportion to the volume of circulation. Anyone who has followed it closely knows that its livestock editorial policy is both progressive and elaborate. On these points we believe The Guide should receive first place in this class in this field. Practical experience, moreover, has shown many breeders that The Guide produces the best results on livestock advertising, as the following letters will show:—

Stock all sold up to date and enquiries still coming in and am unable to fill any more orders this year.

ED. W. MCCONNELL.

Regarding the ad. I put in The Guide for pigs. I must say that I have had wonderful results from same. Will sure use your paper again when wanting to advertise.

JOHN B. SLIMMON.

The only fault I find with your classified ads. is that I get too many replies. They keep coming after my cattle are sold and gone for ever so long.

D. W. MACKENZIE.

Last year I received good results through The Guide by trading pigs and figure that money was never better invested than in this manner.

A. O. QUALLY.

List your surplus stock in an advertisement and send it in today. The rate is economical—5 Cents per word per issue, payable in advance.

Winnipeg The Grain Growers' Guide Manitoba

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR TRACTOR gears. Peerless Automatic Gear Oil prevents cutting, saves oil and labor. Fits any tractor. Order direct or from agent. More agents wanted. Write, The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 33t

RIPE TOMATOES—SEPTEMBER SHIPMENTS one dollar for twenty pounds; green, forty pounds, one dollar. Pickling cucumbers, twenty pounds, one-fifty. W. H. Kemp, Erickson, B.C.

SPRUCE WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER, any size or shape, at factory prices. Quick service. Write your wants. The Brett Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 36t

BEST RAZOR STROP MADE—KEEPS RAZOR honed as well as sharpened. Manufactured to order, post free, \$1.50. Canada Hone Company, Wawanesa, Manitoba. 36-5

NATIONAL CREAM SEPARATOR REPAIR parts sold by Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg.

WANTED—A CARLOAD OF POTATOES, sacked. Quote prices. Senlac G.G.A., Senlac, Sask. 36-2

REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

WILL TRADE FIRST CLASS LAND FOR yearling cattle. E. Hall, Gadsby, Alta. 34-4

WANTED—CAR OF POTATOES AND VE-getables. Grain Growers, Major, Sask. 35-2

FARM LANDS

GRAIN GROWERS, STOCK MEN—WE HAVE for sale in Northern Saskatchewan, in township 44, range 28, W. 3rd, 10,000 acres, all good wheat and mixed farming land, soil deep black loam on clay subsoil, wonderful growth of grass and lots of rainfall in this district. Prices run from \$8.00 to \$16.00 per acre by the section; a little higher for half and quarter sections. Terms \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre cash, balance over 5 to 7 years, interest 7%. Write us at once for further particulars. Simpson, Mitchell & Ewing, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 27t

160 ACRES RED DEER DISTRICT, GOOD soil; 80 acres under cultivation, about 50 in crop; level, all tillable, no noxious weeds, good wood lot, good well, fair buildings, telephone; on main road, 1½ miles to station and store; English-speaking neighbors. \$35.00 per acre, crop included, terms. Stock and machinery, if desired, at fair valuation. R. L. Tennant, Everts, Alta.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES OF GOOD FARM land, all fenced, 160 acres cultivated; good buildings, good well near; phone; 9 miles North Battleford. \$19.00 per acre. Particulars by mail. George Edwards, North Battleford, Sask. 35-2

FOR LIST OF FARM LANDS FOR SALE IN the Portage la Prairie and Oakville district, write S. J. Newman, Real Estate Agent, Portage la Prairie, Man. 28-9

WELL LOCATED STOCK FARM IN TENNES-SEE, for exchange with Manitoba farm. Will assume mortgage. Write Hanna, 1863 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

FOR EXCHANGE—CALIFORNIA HOMES AND land for Canadian farms. Ramage Realty Co. 631 Security Building, Los Angeles, Cal. 36-2

FARM FOR RENT—RENTER MUST HAVE equipment to farm 500 acres. Cattle furnished on shares. McEathron, 58 Lydia, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GRAIN FARMS, Buffalo Lake district, Alberta, \$20 upwards. Write, Bunnell Bros., Mirror, Alta. 36-4

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-son, Barristers, e.c.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Holland; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to United Grain Growers Limited and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone, Garry 4783. 13t

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 33t

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN, EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, 10 Adelaide East, Toronto. Booklets free. 22-25

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-toon. 6t

SITUATIONS

WANTED—POSITION AS FIRED GIRL BY young woman with little girl 18 months old where there are no little children; would consider good home more than high wages. Box 18, 'The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

EXPERIENCED FARMER, AMERICAN, AGE 35, and wife want position on farm. Can handle gas tractor. Will contract for balance of this year and all of next. A. J. Dersch, Macleod, Alta.

DEALERS—WRITE QUICK FOR OUR MONEY-making proposition to agents in unrepresented districts to sell our reliable lines. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., Winnipeg. 35t

Live Poultry

Our demand for Live Poultry continues to grow. Consequently we are able to pay our shippers the very highest market prices. We especially need Hens and would urge our shippers to send us all they have and benefit by the high prices we are now offering for early shipment. Prompt remittances guaranteed.

Spring Chickens, 2 1/2 lbs. up, per lb.—
Highest Market Price.
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c
Ducks, any age, Highest Market Price
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Roosters, any age, per lb. 18c
Geese, per lb. 16c to 18c
Eggs, per doz. 40c
The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.
We are Prepaying Crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
Canada Food Board License No. 7-397
Siskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
465 Pritchard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

EGGS.—We are paying highest market price. Egg crates supplied on request.
Old Hens, per lb. 18c-20c
Highest Market Price paid for Ducks and Broilers
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 16c-18c
The prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.
OLD BIRDS IN GOOD CONDITION
We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY
Canada Food Board License Nos. 7-325 — 7-326.

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES STREET WINNIPEG

POULTRY

Hens, any size, in good condition, lb. 20c
Roosters, any age, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Old Ducks, any size, per lb. 20c
Young Ducks, in good condition, lb. 23c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 18c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 25c
All Prices are Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg
The Prices quoted are for Poultry in marketable condition.
Write us today for Crates or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements, then make crates yourself. Save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
WINNIPEG
Canada Food Board License No. 7-107.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

3000 BIRDS WEEKLY
We have a large demand for live poultry and require 3,000 birds weekly to satisfy the demands of our customers. We can handle this quantity weekly from now until Christmas. If you have not yet shipped to us it will pay you to give us a trial. You will receive honest weight and the prices quoted hereunder for ten days from date of this paper.
NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Watch our ad. each week for prices.
Hens, 5 lbs. and over 20c
Hens, any size, under 5 lbs. 18c
Roosters, any size, per lb. 18c
Ducks Best Market Price
Spring Chickens, per lb. 25c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 17c
Prices Good For Ten Days
Prices quoted are F.O.B. Winnipeg. All prices are for poultry in good marketable condition.
Canada Food Board License No. 7-399.
Royal Produce Trading Co.
97 Aikens Street, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Poultry

Advantage of Pure-Breds

THE advantages pure-bred fowl present over mongrels can be definitely set forth. In pure-bred poultry there is uniformity of type, of size and of color. Such a flock will produce eggs of uniform size, shape and color, and the chickens raised from them will dress into uniform carcasses for table poultry. In a flock of mongrels there are all sizes, shapes and colors with a corresponding lack of uniformity in the eggs laid and the chickens killed and dressed for market. Such a flock will never make the best use of the food given. They vary so much in size and temperament that hardly any two birds will eat the same, with the result that some will not lay because they are too thin, not getting enough to eat, while others will fail because they are too fat, getting too much to eat. In a flock of pure-breds there is not this trouble. They are even in size and temperament, and, therefore, can all be given the same attention, and good results can be obtained. Their eggs, being uniform in size, shape and color, can be graded more easily than those from mongrels. Pure-bred chickens will make far better use of their feed. They require less feed to make one pound of chicken than do the mongrels, and as dressed poultry they grade out larger and better finished carcasses. For the average poultry keeper the question of poultry raising is one of dollars and cents, and, figuring it on this basis, a flock of mongrels is completely outclassed by pure-breds. Since 95 per cent. of the eggs and dressed poultry come from the farm, we can readily see what effect the use of pure-bred males to grade up the flock, or the keeping of a pure-bred flock instead of mongrels on all farms, has on the egg and dressed poultry trade.

Standard of Perfection

In connection with the meat producing qualities of pure-bred chickens, we wish to refer to a statement made in the Reliable Poultry Journal (March issue, 1918), to the effect that a Barred Rock cockerel weighing eight pounds at eight months increased his original weight 72 times. Commenting on this, the editorial goes on to say: "These satisfactory and profitable results cannot be attained by the use of mongrel or scrub stock. Readers who are new in the poultry industry should learn without delay that standard breeding (being bred in conformity with the requirements of the American Standard of Perfection) does not simply mean being bred to color of plumage, markings of feathers, number of points on the comb, etc. On the contrary, size, weight, and shape are of highest importance in the creation and improvement of standard bred fowl, and our fancier breeders fully realize that without vigor, stamina and perfect health in the breeding stock they cannot win highest honors at leading poultry exhibitions as measured by the Standard of Perfection in the hands of disinterested judges."

What has been said of the meat producing qualities of pure-bred chickens

as compared with mongrels will hold good even to a more marked degree with ducks, geese and turkeys. These are classes of poultry raised especially for meat, and on account of their size the value of pure-bred stock over mongrels would be even more clearly shown.

There is no place where the force of the superiority of standard bred poultry over mongrels comes home to us as in the egg and dressed poultry trade. This is especially the case in these days of food conservation and greater production. The hundreds of thousands of pounds of dressed poultry marketed each year could easily be increased 25 to 30 per cent. without feeding a single pound of feed more than is fed each year now. Small scrubby, scrawny, and poorly finished stock, with which it is impossible to win any satisfactory results, should be replaced by stock having quality, size, weight and finish—stock that would make the best possible use of all food eaten.

A mongrel flock takes as much room, feed and care as the standard bred flock, but the standard bred flock looks better, lays better and pays better.—Prof. M. C. Herner.

Profit-Making Pointers

When the breeding season is over, kill the roosters. They are a detriment to egg yields rather than otherwise, and fertile eggs spoil very quickly, whereas infertile eggs will keep good for weeks without special care even in the hottest weather. The feed bill, too, of one to a half dozen useless roosters, is a not inconsiderable item.

Give the chickens every chance. The start that a pullet gets in its first three or four months has a lot to do with its profitableness as a layer. Hopper feeding for five weeks on is the best insurance that the growing birds are fully nourished and crushed oats is the best all-round feed to keep in the hoppers.

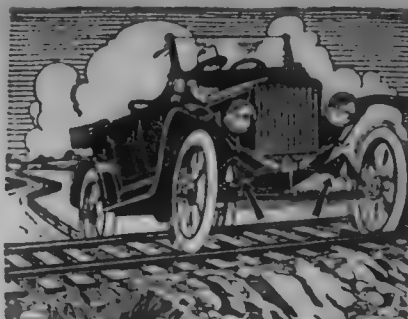
Eggs placed in storage in the month of May keep better than storage eggs collected in midsummer. This applies as well to home preserving of eggs as to storage on a commercial scale. Last year we stored 50 dozen or more eggs when the market price was down around 30 cents and sold them in February for over 50 cents a dozen. The eggs kept perfectly. They were infertile in the first place, absolutely new laid, and were rubbed in a commercial egg preserver.

Q.—I set a number of eggs from supposedly pure-bred White Wyandottes, and a number of the chicks have quite a few black feathers, some being quite speckled. Is this an indication that they are not from pure-bred White Wyandotte stock?—J. L. Clair, Sask.

A.—It is possible for chicks from pure-bred White Wyandottes to have an odd black feather, that is to say, one or two chicks may be so marked. In case, however, of several in the flock having black feathers, or some of them being quite speckled or nearly all black, it would be a pretty sure indication that they were not pure-bred.



Result of Careful Breeding and Selection



Tires \$500 Apiece!

TIRES are selling at fabulous figures in Europe. War conditions may make them go almost as high here. You owe it to the country and to yourself to make your present set give the greatest possible mileage.



Hassler Shock Absorbers save tires because they support the weight of the car. When the car strikes a rut, they gently compress and absorb the jolt instead of forcing the tires to lift the car. The increased mileage from one set of casings pays for them. Hassler Shock Absorbers make your Ford ride as easily as a \$2,000 limousine. They save gasoline, reduce up-keep cost one-third, and increase the resale value of your car. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

10-Day Free Trial Offer

Phone, write or call for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Do it now.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Limited
Lock Drawer # C 18 HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY



DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Preston Car & Coach Co. Limited
94 DOVER ST. PRESTON CANADA

Eggs and Butter

Strictly New Laid Eggs wanted in any quantity and good dairy butter.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee to pay the highest prevailing market price and to send returns immediately.

Write us today for Prices

Reference—Dominion Bank

Canada Food Board License No. 13-90

MATTHEWS BLACKWELL Ltd.

Established 1852

WINNIPEG

MAN

TIRES

Special Clearance Sale

Canadian and Other Reliable Makes

COMPARE THESE PRICES WITH REGULAR LIST

30x3½ Non-Skid	\$16.75		
31x4 Plain	\$19.85	33x4 Plain	\$20.00
31x4 Non-Skid	22.75	33x4 Non-Skid	23.50
32x4 Chain	30.00	34x4 Plain	23.50
32x4 Fisk N.S.	30.00	34x4 Non-Skid	26.75
32x4 Goodrich Q.D.	\$30.00		
34x4 Goodrich, Plain Q.D.	30.00		
34x4 Goodrich, Safety	35.00		
34x4 Goodrich, Cord	40.00		
34x4½ Firestone	35.00		
34x4½ Goodrich, Cord	50.00		
35x4½ Plain	41.50		
35x4½ Non-Skid	53.50		
35x4½ Fisk, Non-Skid	52.00		
37x5 Fisk, Plain	50.00		

If Not as Represented Return at Our Expense.

BREEN MOTOR CO. LTD.

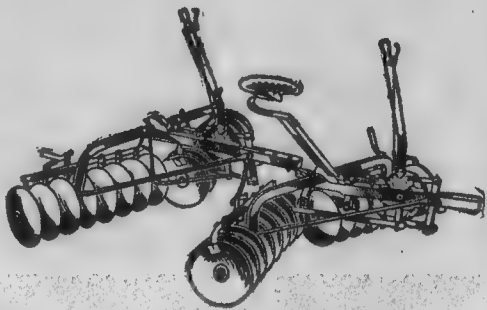
704 Broadway WINNIPEG, Man.

References: DUNN'S, BEADSTREET'S, BANK OF TORONTO.

"Bissell" Disk Harrows

The Bissell Disk Harrows have great capacity for hard work, the disk entering the ground naturally and leaving behind it finely pulverized soil.

This is the secret of good tillage.



The frame on the Bissell Harrow is directly over the gangs, the draught being well back where the work is being done. The horses do not have to carry the weight of the pole, levers, braces or frame. This feature is important, and herein lies one great advantage of Bissell Disk Harrows.

For over a quarter of a century the manufacturers of Bissell Disk Harrows have made a special study of this particular implement and spent years of time and effort in perfecting the present Bissell Disk Harrow. The result is that to-day it is acknowledged to be far in advance of any other similar implement for cultivation.

THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES

The Bissell Disk Harrows combine the important features of great capacity for hard work, thoroughness of cultivation, lightness of draught, ease on the horses, and strong, substantial, durable construction. Built also in sizes suitable for use with Tractors.

T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.

IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Wool Grading and Grades

By W. S. Napier

WOOL grading can be placed in the category of skilled labor. To become an expert wool grader requires many years experience. The grader has to be familiar with all sorts and conditions of wool, and to be able to determine the grades with certainty and despatch. Speaking broadly, wool can be classified under two heads, i.e., fleece wool and pulled wool. Fleece wool is, of course, the wool clipped from the back of the sheep and is practically the only kind graded in the West. It is generally regarded as finer in quality than the pulled wool. Pulled wool, as its name implies, is wool pulled from the sheep skin after the sheep has been slaughtered, and is graded in the first instance, by "pullers" who pull the wool from the pelt. The grade of fleece wool is determined by the quality of the fleece as a whole, but the grade of pulled wool can only be determined by the quality of wool on the several parts of the skin, or by separating in bulk.

To make this clear it is necessary to know that on an ordinary sheep there are several different qualities of wool. As a rule the number of qualities is governed by the quality as a whole. A pure-bred Shropshire, for instance, will yield a majority of first quality wool, whilst a low-bred sheep will yield only a small percentage, if any, of first quality wool with several other inferior qualities. Place a fleece clipped off a Shropshire beside wool pulled from the skin of a sheep of the same breed. The whole fleece will be graded with reference to the whole as one quality, no attention being paid to any inferior qualities of small quantity which the fleece may contain. But the wool pulled from the skin will be graded according to the quality on every part of the skin, consequently, there will be several grades. The way grey wool is being graded in some centres in the West, affords a striking example of this. All greys and blacks are bulked together as grey. This method is not always followed in grading fleece wool, as there are several qualities of greys just as there are different qualities of white. Evidently the grading is being governed by the price. To bulk all greys and black of pulled wool together, and strike an average price would be a matter of impossibility. There are as many as six qualities of wool on a grey skin; the first quality resembling the first quality of white, the grey in it lowering the quality, and so on with seconds, thirds, etc. In pulled wool, before it is sold, all these qualities on a single skin are carefully graded and binned accordingly. It would seem that the buyer of grey fleece wool in bulk should be able to strike more than a favorable margin of profit, as he will have all the wool regraded, and the good quality separated from an inferior quality.

Pulling or Fellmongering

As has been said "pullers," in the first instance, grade pulled wool. But before the wool can be pulled, it is first necessary to prepare the skin. It is a comparatively simple matter to separate the wool from the pelt of a live sheep, but to separate it when you have only the skin to deal with, calls for an entirely different process, and is a much more intricate business. The business of pulled wool is called fellmongering. Fellmongers' yards are common in the East, in Britain and in other countries. They are often situated in the midst of beautiful surroundings to which they certainly afford a direct contrast, for neither in design nor construction are they objects of beauty; and they give out a very objectionable odour. Anyone who has the misfortune to get to their windward side will not readily forget the experience. The incongruity of their situation can be explained, however, by the fact that a plentiful supply of running water, is an essential requisite to fellmongers, and in the hills and valleys this supply is generally found.

We can best see how a skin is prepared for the puller, by tracing it from

the time it enters a fellmonger's yard until it is ready to be stripped off its wool. As soon as the skins are deposited in the yard they are thrown into huge pits of water from six to ten feet deep, covering an area of 15 to 20 square yards. With the aid of long poles with curved horns at the end, men give them a thorough washing being careful to wash out all the sand and mud adhering to the wool. The skins are then piled and left to dry.

The next process is what is called "chemiching," that is, applying a chemical compound to the pelt side of the skin in order to loosen the wool. At one time lime was used for this purpose, and is still, in places, though it takes much longer as it is necessary to store the skins in a special room for two or three days before they are ready for pulling. The liming process is, however, steadily dying out as it is impossible to work anything like the same quantity of skins as can be done in the same time, and with less labor by aid of the chemic, which is just as efficient and does not harm the pelt. The chemic is applied with brushes made of fibre and gives the skins a blue appearance. It was thought at one time, that the chemic would injure the pelt but tanners have found a way to eliminate the chemic and leave the pelt without injury. After the chemic is applied, the skins are hung over long trestles about six to eight feet high, and the next day are ready for pulling. As a matter of fact it is necessary to pull the wool not later than the second day or loss will occur through the wool dropping off the skins.

Pulling and Grading

Now the "puller" gets to work. He wears a long thick leathern apron and rubber gloves to protect his hands from the chemic. Each man has a pulling board made of strong, smooth wood and oval shaped. He throws the skin over the board, head downwards, bends over it, places both hands a little lower than the middle of the back of the skin and pushes downwards towards the neck. He then examines the wool in his hands and throws it into one of the sections of the bins in front provided to catch the different grades. The best quality is found near the neck, the next at the back, and then decreasing in quality at the sides and belly. Experience has taught the puller where the qualities are located and he pulls from position and not with reference to the quality. After a time it becomes merely a mechanical process, and he scarcely looks at the wool as he throws it into the different boxes.

The wool is then collected in bags and taken to the drying room, care, of course, being exercised to see that the grades as they are taken from the boxes, are kept separate. Drying is an operation which requires good judgment, as it is important for the dryer to see that it is not over dried and all the substance taken out, or under dried with too much moisture left in. After it is sufficiently dried it is brought into the store room where it is spread and graders are ready to inspect it. They examine it very carefully, and remove any wool which has been under-graded. It is then piled into large bins specially allotted for the varying grades. This finishes the grading of pulled wool so far as the fellmonger is concerned. When it reaches the wool merchant or manufacturer, however, it is subjected to a much more searching scrutiny, and it is here that the wool grading for practical purposes takes place.

A Comparison of Grades

The writer recently paid a visit to the wool warehouse in Regina, where Saskatchewan wool is being graded under the auspices of the co-operative organization of the provincial department of agriculture. A record quantity is being handled by that body. The quality of the wool is high, and its condition shows that care has been exercised in clipping and packing. The grades in order of quality are: fine combing, fine clothing, fine medium,

combing, fine medium clothing, medium combing, medium clothing, low medium combing, low combing, and coarse, rejects, burry and seedy, cotts, dead, gray and black, locks and pieces, tags.

In comparison with wool grown in England the quality is higher, and there is no quality so low. The corresponding English grades in pulled wool would be: Pick fine, sheep, super sheep, fine sheep, fine combing and strong combing. Scotch, britch, pick, fine and low grey. The first three grades are pulled from Shropshires, Oxfords, and South Downs, the combings (graded "coarse" here) from Leicesters, and the rest as their names signify.

Then there are grades to correspond with rejects, locks and pieces, and tags. It does not necessarily follow that the best quality of wool commands the best price, as a rule it does, but sometimes wool of an inferior quality when required in large quantities for a special purpose, will fetch a higher price.

One of the finest fleeces of wool possible to see has been sent by A. J. Yeo, of McTaggart. It weighs 24 pounds, and is a picture to look at. It has a short crimp staple with a silver lustre and twangs like a fiddle string. Any man might well feel proud to grow wool of such perfect quality. It was exhibited at the Regina exhibition, where it took first prize and was worth travelling many miles to see.

One feature of the wool in this province is, that it does not contain any kemp. Kemp is a thread like cotton running through the fleece and is found particularly in Welsh and Scotch sheep. Kempy wool has its uses and is much sought after for the manufacture of tweeds and caps, but one is almost glad to see that it is conspicuous by its absence. Great care has to be exercised in kempy wool to keep it from spreading as once it gets into another bin there is no eradicating it. It will lower the grade of the very best wool materially. It was pleasing to note that there was very little dead wool. This is easily detected by the experienced grader, as when a sheep dies the life of the wool dies too. A good test is to take a staple between the thumb and finger of each hand and twang with the middle finger. Dead wool produces no twang, and snaps.

Notwithstanding all the instructions not to do so, some farmers have tied their fleeces with binder twine. It means that wool that might have graded first quality has to be thrown in rejects. Manufacturers have made it a condition when buying wool, that they would not consider any fleece tied with twine except as "rejects," as the twine mixes with the wool and cannot be entirely eliminated.

Packing the wool for shipment is done in large bags about eight feet in depth. To pack it tightly, men get inside and tread it as the bags are being filled. About 18,000 pounds are graded in a day in Regina, and an average of four cars per week are shipped.

Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, understands the importance of saving the wheat crop. Last year, stores closed at 4 p.m. during August and men left for the harvest fields by 5 o'clock. Allowing half-an-hour for the trip three hours of daylight still remained. From 250 to 300 men went out from Portage every evening, farmers paying at the rate of 30 cents an hour. Applications for help were made to the Municipal Employment Office. Between 700 and 1,000 acres of grain were stocked in 1917 by the "Citizen Stooking Gangs," of Portage la Prairie. The scheme is being greatly extended this year.



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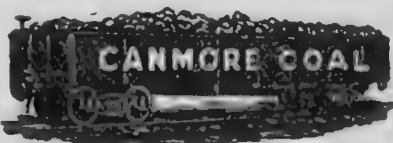
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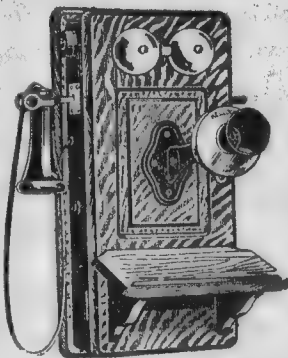
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THE DEEPER LIFE

The Disabilities of Wealth

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

LAST week I pointed out the strange disregard which we Anglo-Saxon Christians, at least, have shown towards one of the most distinctive and emphatic teachings of our Lord. He made child-

likeness one of the supreme essentials of the normal life of men and women. Almost our whole training, our institutions, our customs, our ways of business, our social life, develop and exalt a very unchildlike spirit, an alert, wary, prudent, ambitious, pushful kind of spirit. Yet we think ourselves, and honestly try to be, followers of Jesus.

Even more surprising, perhaps, is our general disregard of another distinctive and emphatic teaching of his Master.

So far as the records go, He thought that of all obstacles to the right life riches were the greatest. He seemed to think that any kind of a man had a better chance of becoming one of His disciples than a rich man. He said to His disciples (and the deep sadness of the words can escape no one), "Verily I say unto you, it is hard for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. And again I say unto you, it is easier for a camel to go through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God."

Yet I do not think I have ever known a Christian man who had the opportunity to become wealthy lawfully to decline it. I do not think I ever knew anyone who found himself becoming wealthy who was alarmed or uneasy. If he regarded the matter religiously at all he seemed to think it cause, not for fear but for gratitude, and his most godly friends would probably congratulate him.

In all my life I do not remember hearing one sermon on the words I have quoted, and I think I have never heard them referred to in a sermon except to be softened or explained away. The fullest recognition, I think, I have ever known to be given to them was an exhortation to rich men to escape the perils of wealth by generous gifts to good causes, but I do not think anyone meant by these exhortations that a rich man was to give until he was no longer rich.

It would seem, then, as if there was hardly any Christian duty more imperative than to consider this strange disregard of our Lord's clearest teaching. It does not seem deliberate disobedience. Most people, who are rich, or are trying to be, are, I think, quite unconscious of any disobedience to their Lord. As I have said they seem often deeply grateful to God when they find themselves in the condition Jesus thought so dangerous and unhappy.

I suppose that is the real explanation of the disregard. Very few people do really think wealth either dangerous or unhappy. They think it from almost every standpoint peculiarly desirable. And so the words of Jesus cannot make themselves heard, or their bearing is transferred to some post-mortem existence in regard to which people in good health are not seriously concerned, or preparation for which, it is believed, can be readily secured at any time.

And so it would seem that this teaching of Jesus will continue to fall on deaf ears till men really see what He saw and are convinced that he was right.

And here it may be well consequently to remind ourselves of what we noticed last week that Jesus meant by the Kingdom of Heaven a social order, still future and as objective and visible as Winnipeg or Regina, but that he also quite indubitably meant a state of mind, an attitude or temper, essentially inward and quite possible and indeed imperative even now. St. Paul unques-

tionably interpreted this element in our Lord's conception correctly when he said, "For the Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." (Romans XIV., 17).

And, indeed, it is quite clear that in the appalling judgment which Jesus pronounced on rich men. He was not thinking of some heaven, after death to which he foresaw the rich young ruler and his class would be denied entrance. He was thinking of the fellowship, the brotherhood he was founding, the happy and lovely temper and relations to which he was calling people, and he was grieved to see that this young man, so attractive in his frankness and enthusiasm and yearning for the highest, after all loved his money better than this divine way of



Dr. BLAND

living which Jesus found so good and which he was eagerly inviting others to share.

And so the fundamental question is, does the possession of wealth tend to spoil life, this present actual life, does it tend to shut men out, and does it actually in a broad and general way shut out, of the most satisfactory and desirable experiences of life? Let us keep the enquiry down on the earth, close to the actual lives of men and women. The almost universal belief is exactly the reverse. Wealth seems to be the key to almost all the most desirable experiences, and if it cannot of itself actually secure all, it seems even in the case of those it cannot secure, such as learning or good looks or love, to be no hindrance to their acquisition or a pretty satisfactory consolation for their absence.

And the practically universal judgment of men seems to be right. It is better to live in a roomy and comfortable house than in a narrow and crowded one. It is better to live amid beautiful and refined surroundings, artistic furnishings and decoration, pictures, statuary, flowers, than to live among plainness and ugliness. It is better to wear tasteful and comfortable clothing than what is uncomfortable and ill-fitting. It is better to be able to travel and see something of the strange and wonderful and beautiful sights of the world than to be confined to one city or one narrow countryside. It is better to have access to books and to music and to noble architecture than to be denied these.

It is well not to be under the fear of want or to be constantly obliged to practice a close and sordid economy.

But for all or most of these desirable experiences money is indispensable, and for some of them considerable money. So, I, for one have not the slightest hope that so far as wealth is necessary for a full and rich and beautiful life men will ever be persuaded in any large or general way to cease to desire it and seek for it. Here and there peculiarly constituted people may deliberately renounce wealth, and a whole community may for a time under the influence of some great idea or great personality accept a plain and meagre life, but the thirst is in us for power and beauty and joy and spaciousness and vanity and can never be permanently suppressed.

Frankly then, I believe, that if wealth is always to be, as it unquestionably is now the indispensable condition of a lot of things human nature is divinely created to enjoy and to desire, men will go on blindly, desperately, even cruelly striving for wealth.

Perhaps the real reason why the Christian church has been so largely and generally silent on Her Master's teaching regarding wealth is because under present conditions she saw that

wealth was the key to much that was good and she knew that men saw it and she did not try to teach them differently, partly because she saw they would not believe. His teaching and partly because she did not believe it herself. I say, under present conditions, I have no hope that men will accept Christ's teaching in regard to wealth, and yet I feel deeply convinced that he was right and is right and will be eternally right in regard to the danger, and one may say it boldly, the misery of wealth.

But the discussion of the truth of this teaching, and of how it may become possible to follow it, we shall have to leave for a later article.

Invalid Soldiers' Allowance

Pay and allowances for discharged sailors and soldiers undergoing treatment in the sanatoria and hospitals of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment have been fixed by order-in-council at Ottawa. The scale is exactly the same as each individual man was in receipt of from either the army or navy before his discharge, with one or two slight variations. Dependents will receive the militia or naval separation allowance, but a special scale in lieu of any allowances paid from the Patriotic Fund has been fixed.

The scale of treatment allowance applies not only to men who are discharged for treatment but to men who, having been discharged to civil life, subsequently break down owing to war disabilities and come back for treatment. Approximately 2,500 discharged men are affected at the present time by the scale for treatment cases. The number of current industrial re-education cases at the last compilation was over 2,000, making a total of nearly 5,000 who are being paid by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

The New Scale

The new scale for dependants of men receiving treatment in Invalid Soldiers' Commission hospitals, which is to be in lieu of the Patriotic Fund allowance, is as follows:—

Wife only \$10 per month
Wife and one child 19 per month
Wife and two children 26 per month
Wife and three children 31 per month

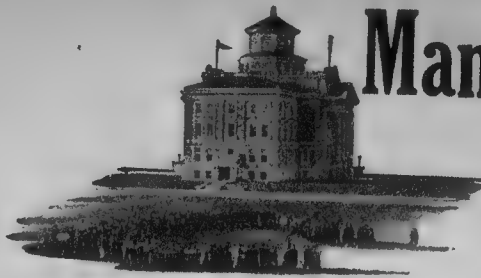
For each child in excess of three children \$5 per month with a maximum allowance of \$45 per month for wife and children.

A man with dependants will be required to assign at least \$20 per month to his dependants, who will also receive the amount of separation allowance to which, but for his discharge, they would have been entitled under the pay and allowance regulations of the Department of Militia and Defence, or the Department of Naval Service. In the event of a man being granted out-patient treatment, provided that his disability is such as to prevent him from obtaining or continuing employment, he shall also receive an amount equivalent to the subsistence allowance to which, but for his discharge, he would have been entitled on active service.

The allowance for dependants will not be paid in respect of any boy over 16 or girl over 17 years of age.

A scale of expense allowances has been fixed for discharged men not undergoing vocational training, who are directed by an officer of the department or by a medical practitioner, acting on the authority of the department to report at an institution for examination or observation or for treatment for a period not exceeding one week. The same scale applies to men duly authorized to report for repairs to an artificial limb or other orthopedic appliances. The scale of expense is as follows:—

Return transportation, first class, with sleeping berth if necessary; \$1.00 per day for the time absent from his home plus \$1.50 for every night spent at a hotel or lodgings at his own expense, and 50 cents for every meal (three meals per day) purchased by him while absent from home, provided that the time occupied shall not be longer than one week. If this extends beyond a week and the conditions keep him from his home or prevent him from continuing his occupation he shall receive the ordinary allowance of a man undergoing treatment, less, however, the amount of his pension, if any.



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What Kind of National Policy

Continued from Page 7

crease the demand on imported goods. At any rate, our imports from the United States have increased so rapidly as to reduce the value of a Canadian dollar in New York almost by two per cent. The balance of trade, is against us so far as the United States is concerned, and it might be said, in reply to the words of the ex-president of the C. M. A., who is quoted in a foregoing paragraph, that this situation in our commercial relations with the United States is due in large measure, to the cost of manufacturing war materials for export in Canada. It may be said further that one of the unfortunate results of the light grain harvest in Western Canada this year, will be to aggravate our difficulty in the matter of exchange rates with New York. One of the hopes of the year in Canada was that the exportable surplus of our wheat crop would be sufficient to improve financial relations with the United States.

There is no desire here to detract from, or minimize, the great service that has been done to the allied forces overseas by Canadian industry. It is a matter for self-congratulation that, despite the monetary cost, Canadian factories to the number of 450 are able to engage in the production of munitions, and that they have been able, according to official reports from the Imperial Munitions Board, to supply during the past six months, no less than 55 per cent. of all the output of shrapnel shells by the allied armies on the West front, 42 per cent. of the total output of 4.5 shells, 27 per cent. of the 6-inch shells, 20 per cent. of the 60-pounder High Explosive shells, 15 per cent. of the 8-inch shells, and 16 per cent. of the 9.2-inch shells. The work that is being done in the recently extended ship-yards of Canada, to relieve the acute problem of ocean transportation, might also be included amongst the industries which are rendering needed service to the nation and empire at a vital time. Through her industries, Canada has been enabled to do what other nations within the British Empire have not been able to do, in contributing to the allied cause in the war. Canada, in addition to giving her manhood to the forces overseas, has also sent food and ammunition without stint. It has been a privilege to Canadians to give such a three-fold service. No person can begrudge any portion of it, and the cost has not been considered. The cause has been, and is now, everything.

The National Policy After the War

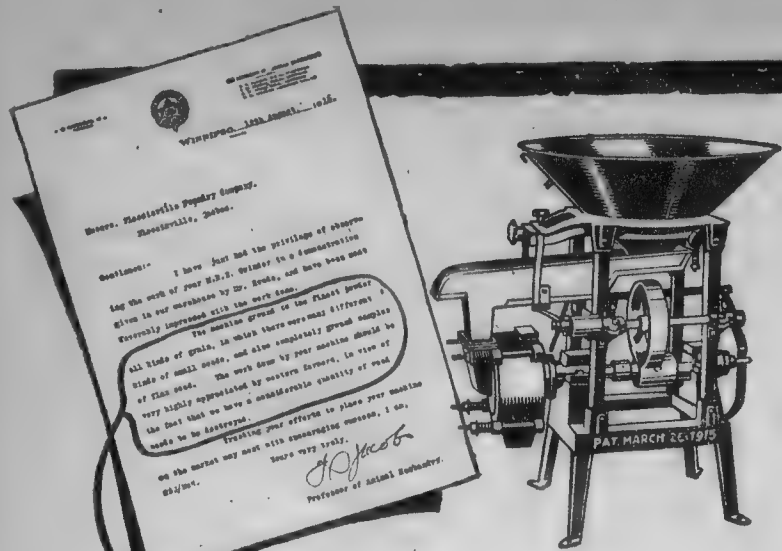
But the demand for a National Policy at the end of the war as a means of reconstructing our economic forces and rehabilitating our finances, must be viewed, if possible, in the light of an era of peace when the world will be open again to the trader, and the peoples of earth will be endeavoring to recover material losses through commercial gains. Through the operations of the Imperial Munitions' Board in

Canada during the past four years a vast amount of industry has been created directly for purposes of war. Up to May 31 last, the total value of contracts let by the Imperial Munitions Board for shells, raw materials and supplies of various kinds, amounted to the huge sum of \$1,200,000,000. No less than \$1,000,000,000, it has been announced, has been paid out on account of these orders. Almost three-quarters of that amount has been spent on shells. Many new manufacturing plants were brought into existence as a direct result of this war business; and many older plants were extended and enlarged so that they might secure as many as possible of these war contracts. Furthermore, the manufacturers who have had their share of the billion dollar trade conducted by the Imperial Munitions Board, have not been obliged to worry about markets for their output. They have been saved the initiative of salesmanship and the cost of it also. Provided they produced an article that met the requirements of the government's inspectors, they were assured of a profitable return. This war industry, in other words, was almost "a sure thing" for the manufacturer who engaged in it.

The cessation of present world hostilities, of course, will oblige the 450 factories now employed in manufacturing munitions, to find something else to do, or force the inevitable alternative of idleness. It is just this prospect of transition from an era of war to an era of peace which is prompting the leaders of the country's industrial and financial organizations at the present time to call for a National Policy, and it is this call which makes it imperative for all classes in the community to examine very closely existing economic conditions in Canada, and to discriminate, if possible, between the true and false sources of the nation's wealth.

Agriculture's Premier Position

The test of the war on Canada's material resources ought to serve as a great crystallizing influence in assisting people to know wherein the strength of their country chiefly lies. Has the war not revealed, if revelation were necessary, the natural resources of Canada in their proper order of value and importance? The agricultural and pastoral lands are easily first. While our mines under the pressing needs of war have made a record during these past four years which places them second in the list for that period, and while the far-reaching depletion of the world's supply of certain metals may extend that record over a period following the war, another greater potential resource has been emphasized during the war period in our forests of pulpwood and an unlimited store of natural water-power. The inferior quality and geographical inconvenience of Canada's coal areas have surely demonstrated the economic dependence of this country upon the United States; and coal has always been one of the Dominion's



A better advertisement than we could write

The M-re GRAIN GRINDER

has revolutionised Grain Grinding

Facsimile copy of letter from Professor of Animal Husbandry at Manitoba Agricultural College endorsing the M-re.

It is a well known fact that steel plate grinders do not give the same high class chop as that obtained by the old fashioned stone grinder. But the M-re Grain Grinder will give as good chop as that of the best old style stone grinders for the simple reason that its emery wheels grind the grain to a fine powder while the steel plate grinders only slice the grain. We guarantee this absolutely and are ready to prove it.

The M-re is more Economical in Every Way

Not only does it give a better chop but its output is equal to that of the best steel plate grinders. Furthermore, the emery wheels will last three or four

Here's the Letter:

Manitoba Agricultural College

Gentlemen:— I have just had the privilege of observing the work of your M-re Grinder in a demonstration given in our warehouse by Mr. Houde, and have been most favorably impressed with the work done.

The machine ground to the finest powder all kinds of grain, in which there were many different kinds of small seeds, and also completely ground samples of flax seed. The work done by your machine should be very highly appreciated by western farmers, in view of the fact that we have a considerable quantity of weed seeds to be destroyed.

Trusting your efforts to place your machine on the market may meet with encouraging success, I am,

Yours very truly,
H. JACOBS,
Professor Animal Husbandry.

times as long as steel plates and can be dressed in a few minutes, giving practically a new set of plates. The M-re is the only grinder that will completely destroy all wild seeds.

Money back if not satisfied

We will place the M-re Grain Grinder on trial upon your farm, so that you may put it to as severe and thorough a test as you like and if it does not do all that we claim, you have only to return it

at our expense and get your money back.

Made in 5 sizes. Send for free booklet illustrating and describing the wonderful M-re Grain Grinder and sample of chop.

THE PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY LIMITED
PLESSISVILLE, P.Q.

THE UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Distributors for the Western Provinces

AD. NO. 5

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

COAL

The Fuel Controller allows coal dealers Two Dollars per ton for profit, cost of storing, office expenses, etc.

Why not save this charge by ordering from the mines direct?

Our Coal is the best grade of domestic fuel mined in Alberta and we will sell direct to you at wholesale rates.

We charge \$4.25 per ton, F.O.B. cars at our mine, Bullocksville, for the best lump coal.

Plus Freight, this coal will cost you about \$8.75 at your own station.

Compare this with the prices asked for the same grade of coal.

Wire or write your order and it will be shipped without delay.

A Carload contains about 32 tons and is sufficient to heat four or five houses for the winter.

ORDER AT ONCE

We attach Draft to Bill of Lading and you pay at your bank when it arrives.

RITCHIE COAL CO.

6th Street East

Calgary, Alberta.

The Peerless Perfection Fence

Divides your stock and they stay where you put them. The fence that serves you for all time. Can't rust, sag or break down. Stands any weather. Each joint securely held with the Peerless lock, all parts heavily galvanized, the strongest, most serviceable farm fence made and fully guaranteed.

SEND FOR CATALOG of all kinds of fencing for farms, ranches, parks, cemeteries, lawns, poultry yards, ornamental fencing and gates. See the Peerless line first before you buy. Catalog is nicely illustrated.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
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Training the British and American Observers to Fight Hun Aeroplanes. A School of Aerial Gunnery in England where the officers go through their course of instruction.



J. G. Raynor, B.S.A.
In charge of Boys' and Girls' Clubs in
Saskatchewan.

boasted mineral resources. On the other hand, without the hydro-electric power system of Ontario it would have been impossible for hundreds of factories and workshops employed in manufacturing munitions of war to do what they have done in the past four years. Unquestionably too, the most valuable forest product of Canada is pulpwood, which, with proper encouragement, should attract the newsprint industry of North America to Canadian territory. Water-power will be the hand-maiden of the pulpwood industry. The war has also given us a fuller appreciation of Canada's next most valuable natural asset, namely fish. The necessity of finding substitutes for beef and pork, has developed the fishing industry; and has shown that in fresh and salt waters, Canada has a source of wealth practically untouched.

The Sources of National Wealth

Agricultural lands, pulpwood forests, mines, fisheries, water-power. These are the great sources of national wealth. Manufacturing, in the long run, can only succeed in Canada as it assumes its proper function and relationship with those resources. After the war, the industrial activities which will cost least, and at the same time give the maximum of results in the form of national income, must be aimed at, and be undertaken. The policy which will fill this pioneer country of Canada with a busy and industrious people, will be a truly national policy. The lines of least resistance must be sought in the nation's development, if the best economic results are to follow; and the burden of taxation which will be upon Canada's shoulders at the conclusion of this war, must be distributed so as to induce and not to impede such a development.

Many years ago, Industrial Canada, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, used to carry this quotation on its front page: "There be three things which make a country great—a fertile soil, busy workshops and easy transportation of man and goods from place to place." For Canada today, that is a fine motto. The soil of Canada must come first; and in the solution of the national problem of finding a suitable policy for this country after the war, the sons of the soil ought to be prepared to take their big part. As ex-President Roosevelt once said in discussing the problem of country life in the United States: "The working farmers themselves in the last resort will have to solve this problem for themselves; but as it also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, it is not merely our duty, but in our interest, to see if we can render any help towards making the solution satisfactory." So it should be here. With organized agriculture from East to West presenting its case for the best kind of national development after the war, it will not merely be the duty, but in the interest, of every class in the country to assist in "making the solution satisfactory."

1918 SEPTEMBER 1918

SUN	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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22	23	24	25	26	27
29	30				

—they're coming

There's a real thrill in the words when you see the ducks settling in to your decoys—a thrill that makes you know life in the open is the only life worth while.

Dominion Shotgun Shells

are necessary to insure the last degree of pleasure in the trip—the full bag. Dominion Shot Shells are made for the men who enjoy Canada's outdoor life that they may enjoy it more. Care and skill in manufacture insure success to the sportsman who uses Canuck, Sovereign, Imperial, Regal, Crown (Black) or any shell or cartridge that is guaranteed by the big "D" trademark. Look for it on the box.

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited,
Montreal, Canada.

Mention the paper when writing to advertisers. It gets results.

CHEW "BAT"

PLUG TOBACCO 20 CTS

A THICK PLUG — LIGHT IN COLOR
TOUGH AND JUICY — ALWAYS KEEPS FRESH AND SOFT.

The Country Homemakers

Appreciation of Women's Part

AN inter-allied congress of women was recently held in the Champs Elysee theatre in Paris. At the concluding session the Earl of Derby, British Ambassador, related what women had done for England. After his speech, he read a letter from David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, paying tribute to the work of women in the war. The letter was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, being considered a guarantee of woman suffrage in the future.

"I am anxious to bear testimony to the tremendous part played by the women of England in this vital epoch of human history," writes the premier. "They have not only borne their burden of sorrow and separation with unflinching fortitude and patience, but they have assumed an enormous share of the burdens necessary to the practical conduct of the war."

"If it had not been for the splendid manner in which the women came forward to work in the hospitals and the munition factories, in administrative offices of all kinds, and in war work behind the lines, often in daily danger of their lives, Great Britain and, I believe, all the allies, would have been unable to stand the enemy attacks of the past few months. For this service to our common cause humanity owes them unbounded gratitude. In the past I have heard it said that women were unfit to vote because they would be weak when it came to understanding the issues and bearing the strains of a great war. My experience in South Wales last week is what has confirmed me in the belief they understand perfectly what is at stake in this war. I believe that they recognize as clearly as any that there can be no peace, progress or happiness in the world so long as the monster of militarism is able to stalk unbridled and unashamed among the weaker people."

"To them this war is a crusade for righteousness and gentleness, and they do not mean to make peace until the allies have made it impossible for another carnival of violence to befall mankind. I am certain that this resolution of the women of South Wales is but typical of the spirit of the rest of the women of Great Britain."

"We look not only for strength to win the war, but for inspiration during the work of reconstruction we will have to undertake after victory is won."

"The women who have flocked to France to work for the allies are among the foremost leaders in this great movement for regeneration. My message to their representatives gathered in Paris is this:—

"Well done. Carry on. You are helping to create a new earth for yourselves and your children."

Community Kitchens

English newspapers recently have been giving a great deal of attention and space to the community kitchen idea which is taking hold of England. These community kitchens have been steadily growing in favor. They were formed originally with many ends in view. The most important, perhaps, was to relieve the great number of women entering industrial life from the burden of the home cooking. Later they received the support of conservationists because it was found that less food was wasted if it were cooked in one kitchen instead of in forty or fifty or more different kitchens, by persons with a varying proficiency in using the increasing number of substitutes. Mr. Cline, the new British food controller, has warned the British people that conservation cannot cease with the war. There is every indication that the community kitchen of Britain will be a permanent arrangement.

Those who are working to extend the community kitchen in industrial centres are met with a two-fold contra-argument, first that women become lazy if they have not the cooking to do at

home, and second that the charm of home life would be jeopardized. Mr. Lawson, who appears to be prominent in the extension of the movement, contends however that if a woman is naturally lazy her husband will be much better off if food can be obtained from a community kitchen. He thinks also that the true domestic type will be glad of the time she would otherwise have to spend in cooking in making the home still more attractive.

Commenting editorially, the Calgary Albertan has this to say of community kitchens:—

"Types vary from the ordinary restaurant type for munition workers, etc., to the kitchen proper, which merely

cooks and portions the food and distributes it in containers for private service in the homes.

"The chief usefulness of these kitchens seems to be the conservation of food and labor affected. The lack of

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

nationalization of health. In Great Britain Dr. Addison, minister of reconstruction, has drafted a bill to provide for the nationalization of the medical profession. In France physicians are allotted to certain specified territories, where their fees are rigidly limited. All these changes, which cannot be regarded as temporary, although seemingly war measures, must lead one to believe that in the near future doctors and nurses will be civil servants.

It is obvious that if the individual is of sufficient value to the state to be educated at the expense of the state, then the individual should have the assurance that his health will be safeguarded at the expense of the state. In

an individual's citizenship in the state education and health are on a parallel. Why place one in the hands of the state and leave the other to private enterprise? The situation is not consistent. But pres-



Loving a Child

(By Mary Carolyn Davies)

Loving a child is key
To Heaven's mystery.
Loving a child, and giving
It knowledge, this is living.
Loving a child brings pain,
And is life's greatest gain.

Loving a child is knowing
The fierce joy of a sowing
That shall cause mighty reaping.
Loving a child is weeping,
And fearing, too, and praying;
This there is no gainsaying.

Loving a child is being
A part of God, and seeing
The world beneath one's hand
Enlarge, expand,
Be different, and grow
To one's thoughts. Even so.

Loving a child is key
To every mystery.
Loving a child is laughter
And heartache after.
—Heartache and grief and pain
But always joy again.

servants has come to be a real problem in English homes of every class, and the sudden introduction of food substitutes has filled most amateur cooks with dismay. So far only scientific cooks—domestic science experts who have had special training—have been able to use substitutes effectively and economically in the preparation of really palatable and digestible meals. The average home-trained housekeeper requires a great deal of advice and teaching before she can devise proper meals from the raw food materials now available. The preparation of food ordinarily comprises at least one-third of the labor of housekeeping, and in many private establishments consumes the whole time of one or two domestic workers. The community kitchen means a tremendous conservation of labor, as 40 or 50 workers properly organized in a central kitchen staff can do the work of about 400 servants in individual kitchens."

Doctors as Civil Servants

An order has recently been approved by the president of the United States to enroll the entire medical profession in corps for national service. This plan provides for the registration of all physicians, including women, not in military service, so classified that their services may be used when necessary in the army, navy, government industrial plants, and in the protection of public health. This is the first step in the

ent indications are that states are realizing that a healthy individual is of infinitely greater value to the state than a diseased individual. It must necessarily be some time before the complete nationalization of the health of the people comes about, but the time is coming nevertheless. Public opinion only can hasten it.

President on Suffrage

President Wilson considers the passage of the federal amendment for women suffrage such "an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy" that he has written twice to Senator Shields of Tennessee, asking the senator to vote for the amendment.

Mr. Wilson wrote again to Mr. Shields as follows:—

The White House,

Washington, D.C., June 27, 1918.

Thank you very sincerely for your frank letter of yesterday about suffrage amendment. I realize the weight of argument that has controlled your attitude in the matter, and I would not have written as I did if I had not thought that the passage of the amendment at this time was an essential psychological element in the conduct of the war for democracy. I am led by a single sentence in your letter, therefore, to write to say that I do earnestly believe that our action upon this amendment will have an important and immediate influence upon the whole

atmosphere and morale of the nations engaged in the war and every day I am coming to see how supremely important that side of the whole thing is. We can win if we have the will to win.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Part-time School

The Calgary School Board is about to make an experiment which will be watched with interest. Its proposal, which must receive the approval of the ratepayers before it can be given effect, is to establish part-time schools at convenient centres in the city where instruction will be provided for young people whose school training has been interrupted by necessity which has compelled them to work. The plan calls for the co-operation of employers and, presumably, is intended to do by voluntary arrangement the things which will be done by compulsion in Great Britain under the provisions of the education measure recently enacted. It will be recalled that in Ontario, where the school period required by law is completed at 14 years, Dr. Cody, the new minister of education, has proposed an extension to 16. In Alberta at the last session of the legislature the school age was raised to 15 years.

In the course of favorable comment on the plan proposed by the Calgary School Board, the Albertan says:—

"There is a serious situation in all Canadian cities which the schools have not attempted to solve as yet. Because of the dearth of labor, and because of high wages, or perhaps it is because of the increased cost of living, many young men and women who should be, and in other conditions would be, in attendance at the high schools, are attracted to business. It might be difficult for the business concerns to carry on without their assistance, and they are doing a public service. But they are not getting the education which they should have, and will pay dearly for the lack of it later on in life."—Free Press.

The Home Paper

There are many things people are too busy to bother with these days, but you will notice that the paper from the old home town is not one of them. It never fails of its welcome. There is a rush for it when Postie brings it, but father comes off victor. "Well, well," he says, "the little old sheet is still alive!" After supper the twins row over that section of it containing a realistic account of a lacrosse match, their sister cries: "Oh, give me a peep at the school reports!" adding "please" like a little lady. Father hands mother the column telling about the I.O.D.E. sock shower, Ladies' Aid birthday tea, and the Dominion Day concert, and keeps for himself the news items, council meeting minutes, letters from lads overseas, etc. Local pride runs high. Presently from mother: "Boys, your old chum, Tommy D— has turned out a comedian. His numbers at the concert brought down the house."

"Charlie Chaplin ain't a mite funnier than Tom," asserts the talkiest of the twins with good faith if bad construction, "when that fat rascal gets agoing."

By and by Father reads aloud the farewell to a couple of lads who are leaving to join the Flying Corps. "It seems odd to think of that mischievous pair—" comments mother softly, "why, they're only boys, and—"

"They've the makings of men, good ones at that! I know the breed," crows father. And so it goes until the whole paper is read, even to the advertisements, reports of council meetings, "accounts passed," cemetery caretaker appointed, etc.

Why not? It is a breath from home, full of the fragrance of old friendships, warm human interests. It is from the old town—their own old town.—Jean Blewett in Every Woman's World.

SOMETHING YOU WILL LIKE



WARM, STYLISH SET OF BLACK WOLF one of the very special values offered, fine silky jet black fur which will give real service. SCARF is wide on shoulders trimmed with head, tail and paws as shown, MUFF is large, roomy and warm, trimmed as shown, satin lined, silk poplin ends and wrist ring, scarf lined with silk poplin. A rich dressy set at a very moderate price.
M 889. Price Per Set Delivered..... \$25.80

STYLISH COAT OF NORTHERN MUSKRAT made from the finest selected skins, length 60 inches, cut full and roomy, finished with full belt. Note the deep sailor collar and the handsome reverse border effect on the skirt. Lined with guaranteed satin Venetian. MUFF to match, cut in reverse effect to match border on coat. Sizes 34 to 44.
M 712, Coat Delivered..... \$156.00
M 715, Muff Delivered..... \$2.50

Snappy—up to date—of course—but more than everything else, in every HALLAM Fur Garment there is sterling quality, which means long wear.

You see HALLAM buys the Raw Furs direct from the Trappers for Cash, and every skin is carefully inspected—sorted and matched.

Then Hallam selects the best and most suitable skins, makes them up into the famous *Hallam Guaranteed Fur Garments* and sells them by mail direct to you for cash.

With over 32 years' Experience in the fur business, we are able to select and guarantee the Skins used in Hallam Furs and to give unexcelled values for the money.

And how easy for you—simply look through HALLAM'S Fur Fashion Book, select the articles you think you like and send the order to us by mail; no time wasted—no noise—no waiting in a busy store—no bother—and no urging by an anxious sales clerk—then by return you receive your furs—the whole family can examine them in your own home without interference—and at your leisure.

If you like them "Nuff-Sed," but if you are not satisfied for any reason, simply send the goods back and we return your money in full at once, as this is our *Positive Guarantee* under which all HALLAM FURS are sold.

You Cannot Lose—be up to date, BUY YOUR FURS BY MAIL FROM HALLAM

It is easier—more pleasant—and cheaper.

Hallam's

GUARANTEED

Furs

"FROM TRAPPER TO WEARER"



FREE Hallam's 1919 FUR FASHION BOOK

It is larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive range of Fur Sets and Fur Coats—we do not think there is a fur book published in Canada equal to this—it contains 48 pages and cover, with over 300 illustrations of beautiful furs—photographed on real living people—thus you see how the furs actually appear—it also gives a lot of valuable information about Fur fashions, and what leaders of fashion will be wearing.

Everyone should see this BOOK, it shows Fur Coats from \$36.00 up to \$550.00 and Fur Sets from \$6.50 to \$300.00.

The articles shown here are all taken from this Fur Fashion Book and will be promptly sent on receipt of money.

Thousands of pleased people from all parts of Canada, who have purchased Hallam's guaranteed Furs by mail, bear testimony to the wonderful values given.

As we are the only firm in Canada selling Furs exclusively by mail and direct from "Trapper to Wearer" you save all the middlemen's profits when you buy Hallam's guaranteed Furs.

Write to-day for YOUR copy of Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you money.

Address in full as below:

John Hallam
Limited
201 Hallam Building TORONTO

DURABLE, WARM COAT OF MANCHURIAN FUR, 60 inches long, made from jet black glossy, full-furred skins. It is very full and roomy and just the garment for hard wear and warmth combined. Lined with farmer's satin, finished with pouch pocket, fastening with large crocheted buttons. Deep storm collar and lapels, deep cuffs on sleeves. Sizes 34 to 48. MUFF to match in barrel shape trimmed with head and tail, satin cuff and ring.
M 730, Coat Delivered..... \$45.00
M 731, Muff Delivered..... \$8.50

HANDSOME SET OF NATURAL GREY CANADIAN WOLF, beautifully soft full-furred skins are used. Scarf is in wide cape effect, giving great warmth and protection. MUFF is in the new "Canteen" shape roomy and warm, lined throughout with grey silk poplin, muff has wristband, silk cuffs, etc., trimmed with natural heads, tails and paws.
M 886, Scarf Delivered.. \$24.00
M 887, Muff Delivered.. \$2.50

ONTARIO FRUIT

Buy direct—we are growers, packers and shippers. Fat Ripe Tomatoes, eleven-quart baskets, 85 cents. Fancy Plums, \$1.00, Olapp's Favorite Pears, \$1.25. All shipments by express. Cash with order. Wire or write for carlot quotations.

The Vinemount Orchard Co. Vinemount, Ont.

WOOL, HIDES AND SENECA ROOT

Wanted immediately in large or small quantities. Very highest prices paid. Ship without delay to:—

R. S. ROBINSON

157 RUPERT AVENUE and 150-2 PACIFIC AVENUE E., WINNIPEG, MAN.

While we grow on contract hundreds of acres of different seeds, we have also a large demand for moderate-priced stocks. Send samples of choice lots of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Grass Seeds. Excellent cleaning and handling facilities.

Harris McFayden Seed Co. Ltd.
Farm Seed Specialists, WINNIPEG

FIBRE LEGS

4-POUND FIBRE LEGS—ON EASY TERMS. Orthopedic Braces for All Deformities. Send for Booklet. Ray Trautman, 640 Dean Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CHALLENGE COLLARS

SO EASY TO CLEAN
MADE IN CANADA

THE ADLINGTON CO. OF CANADA LIMITED
55 & 57 TRASER AVE. TORONTO

WATERPROOF ECONOMICAL ALWAYS DRESSY

NO EXPENSE FOR LAUNDRY BILLS

DULL FINISH, JUST LIKE BEST LINEN

AT YOUR DEALER'S, OR DIRECT, for 25c

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Feminizing the Farm

Continued from Page 8

denly tingled as if a thousand hailstones had been flung against them. When I looked up, Reverencia's great eyes were contemplating me with scornful impatience—and her tail was still swinging.

"Reverencia and I understand each other much better now."

Butter-making was one of the most interesting occupations to all of the girls. One young idealist who had always longed to make "golden rolls of butter," felt very dubious of the results. When she saw the "white looking stuff," as she called the cream in the churn. She thought the butter would never come, when, after a time of much whirling of the churn there were still no "golden rolls" of butter. In due time the instructor detected the little granules of butter and explained the process of removing the butter-milk and washing the butter.

"Is that cover on tight?" someone asked, as the washing process started. But the question came too late! The golden butter was out on the floor. Fortunately the instructor was at the other end of the room. Quickly the top of the mound was lifted back into the churn, thus rescuing the greater part of the churning. Then, "Oh! I'm so sorry! I've let a little of the butter fall," exclaimed the wily one, so that the instructor might hear. "That is a slight matter," replied the instructor kindly, "gather it up and put it in one of those pans. It can be clarified and used for cooking." Trust the quick-witted farmerette to get out of a difficult situation!

An Efficient Organization

The Women's Farm Departments of the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaus, undertake the placing of all girls and women who wish to work on farms, whether they are trained or untrained workers. The bureaus are connected with the Trades and Labor branch of the Department of Public Works, and are situated in nine different cities of Ontario. The girls communicate with the bureau nearest their homes, or with the head office in Toronto, and are placed, as far as possible, in the locality in which they desire to work, and at work for which they are best fitted. The Department of Agriculture has agricultural representatives in every county, who, being in close touch with the farmers, keep the bureaus informed of help wanted. Farm journals and local newspapers make known the need for helpers and the number of available helpers, and thus the work is advertised.

The bureaus are very careful that all girls who are recruited in their offices are placed where housing conditions are good and where work beyond their strength will not be required of them. Recently the bureaus were asked to mobilize several hundred girls for flax pulling. This they would not do, as the conditions under which the girls would work would not be up to the standard required by the bureaus.

Four hundred young women were recruited in Toronto for this work, however, through the efforts of another organization and the majority of them are doing good work.

Camp Life of Workers

All workers who are sent out in large groups by the Government Employment Bureaus are housed in camps under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A., or other responsible organizations. The workers sleep in single cots, three in a military tent, while a house is provided for cooking, eating, storing clothes, and bedrooms for a small number. The workers bring their own bedding and towels.

The camps are provided each with a house-mother who looks after the health and home-life of the girls, and all are required to be in at an early hour at night. The girls find this camp life even more satisfying than the hours of idleness that the majority of them have been accustomed to each summer at their family summer resorts.

"Society" Girls Make Good

Many of the girls who are doing the most arduous tasks, and doing them well, are "society" girls from Toronto and other cities—girls who in the old days, before the war, were society butterflies, and whose parents and sisters and young brothers are even now coolly indolent at their summer cottages in lovely Muskoka or along the St. Lawrence. These girls have given up everything for the hard work—ten hours a day—of the farm. The manager of the Government Agricultural Experiment Station, at Vineland, says that he finds these girls much more satisfactory than high-school boys in groups. He says that the girls are more conscientious than boys, and do not try to beat the clock or the employer. These girls had had no previous training in the work.

A number of Toronto girls who picked fruit last summer and who became possessed with a great desire to learn to do all kinds of farm work, made up a sort of class early this spring and persuaded a practical farmer near Toronto to initiate them into the mysteries of milking, and caring for all kinds of stock at his farm. Two of these girls left early in the spring for a farm near Clarksburg, to take charge of an orchard and to look after a large hoe crop. They have done grafting, bridging, pruning and spraying in the orchard, then put in 40 acres of hoe crop, harrowing, disking and cultivating, and last, but by no means least, hoeing. During many of the hot days in the early summer they hoed for 11 hours in the blazing sun in a hot, dusty, bean field. Yet when night came they were not too tired to "play house" with the farmer's four wee kiddies and so relieve the tired mother for an hour.

These same two girls have raked acres and acres of hay this summer, and coiled it, and have turned it out of the coils after a rain, and put it up



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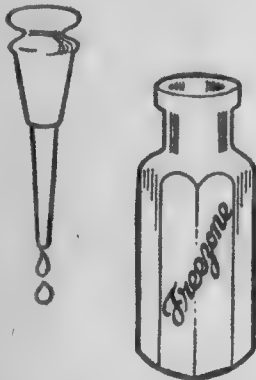
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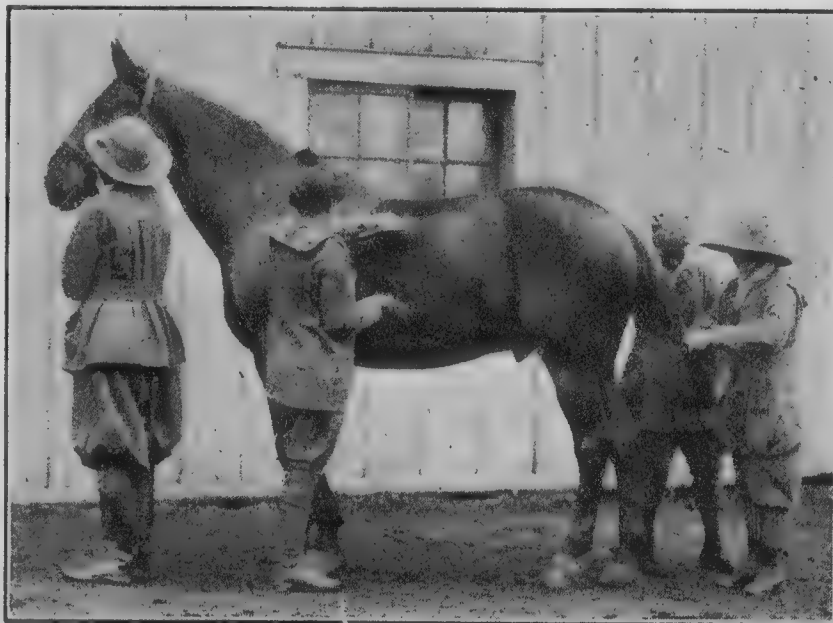
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again when dry. They have each done a man's work since early spring, and intend to stay on the job till after the fall plowing is done and the winter sets in.

Optimism is the By-Word

The farmerettes are all very optimistic and enthusiastic about their work. Although they do suffer from sun-burn, aching muscles, burning feet—yes, and home-sickness—they are always bright and smiling and ready for any work the "boss" may have for them. Most of them have an abounding sense of humor, and get amusement out of the little daily happenings of the farm. They sing and joke at their work, lightening even the hardest tasks with a laugh. And, best of all, most of them say they have never felt better in their lives.

Three months have brought about a great change in the attitude of the farmers, in many of the districts in Ontario, toward the farmerette. Farmers who scoffed at the idea of girls taking men's places have, after watching them work for the neighbor for two months, come over to that same neighbor to find out how to procure two or three girls to help with the harvest.

One farmer has written to the Employment Bureau asking if they think it possible to get together a number of groups of girls to manage threshing outfits, in the same way that men do in the west. He adds, "I see no reason why they cannot. The girls who are here now can handle machinery and do almost every kind of work as well as a man can do it." This letter came from a district that two months ago was afraid to try girl help at all.

Plans for the Future

The Ontario Government is now planning a short course for the women and girls of Northern Ontario, to be held at the Monteith Demonstration Farm, to qualify them for better work on the farms. The course will commence in September of this year. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Training School at Monteith, which is used in the soldiers' and sailors' land settlement scheme, is to be used for the purpose. The dormitory will accommodate nearly 50, and it is expected that a large number will take advantage of the course. As at the similar course at the O.A.C., no tuition fee will be charged. The only expense to the students is their board and railway fare. The government provides free railway transportation for all women and girls on their way to farm work.

The O.A.C. plans to put on short courses in dairy work this fall and winter. Next spring the short courses in general farm work for women and girls will be repeated.

Doctor Creelman believes that there is a definite future for women in agriculture, and he intends to see to it that they have a good opportunity to prepare for that future. To use his own words: "If prices for farm produce keep up I think women will stay with the farm work. When reconstruction days come there will be a great surplus of women workers, and, as prices of food must remain high for some years, then I see nothing but work on the land for thousands."



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Deputy Minister of the Naval Service.

Ottawa, January 8, 1918.

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Farm Women's Clubs

Dilke's Welfare Conference

OUR W.G.G.A. arranged for a Child's Welfare Conference in Dilke on Saturday, August 17. We had the use of two rooms and the public parlor at the Dilke Hotel. Dr. Schmidt, of Holdfast, had charge of the conference, with the help of two members who have had training as nurses, they examined eight boys between the ages of 13 months and five years: one was below standard height; one was below standard weight; one had defective mouth; one had defective teeth; one had defective feet; one needed a slight operation.

Of 13 girls examined between the age of three months and six years: one was below standard height; one was below standard weight; two had defective teeth; one had enlarged tonsils. One, age 23 months, had adenoids removed at the age of 22 months with good result.

Five of these had been bottle-fed as babies, and two did not state how fed. We received 21 standard score cards from the Department of Public Health, Regina, which we filled out, and returned to the department. Three older children had teeth pulled, and two adults received advice. We are planning to hold another conference in the near future. The women of our local are much interested in the work of the Social Service Council, and we will do our bit, yes we will do our best, to conserve the lives of the little ones entrusted to our care. Our country needs them.—Mrs. R. Sweet, president, Dilke, W.G.G.A.

Enthusiastic Members

On July 1, the McDonald Creek, Cactus, Summercove and Mankota G.G.A.'s, including the Women's Section of the McDonald Creek, held their first union basket picnic. Carloads came from the towns and neighboring districts which helped make it a success. All kinds of sports were indulged in. In the evening an address was given by Mr. Lovering. A sale of fancy work took place, but on account of poor crops we were not able to dispense with all of it. \$25 of the proceeds were sent to the Ambulance Fund. All went home feeling they had thoroughly enjoyed themselves. That this was the first G.G. picnic, but not the last, held on the picturesque Summercove fair grounds.

On July 13, the McDonald Creek W.G.G.A. met at the home of Mrs. W. J. Peel. Mrs. F. C. Jackson gave a demonstration on canning vegetables and Mrs. A. M. Morrison demonstrated canning of fruits. On August 10, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. G. Brown. All who were fortunate enough to be there thoroughly enjoyed a paper on Home Nursing, given by Mrs. R. S. Morrison. Later arrangements were made to have Mount Pleasant cemetery fenced and also to see about getting a district nurse. Our W.G.G.A. consists of 16 enthusiastic members. If only crop conditions were more favorable we could work to better advantage.—Mrs. W. J. Peel, club reporter, McDonald Creek W.G.G.A.

U.F.W. Extend Sympathy

Members U.F.W.A. will be sorry to hear that vice-president Mrs. J. F. Ross, has just received the sad news that her son Herbert W. Ross, has died of wounds in a base hospital in France. Mr. Ross was badly wounded in action, and it was found necessary to have his right hand amputated. He also had several shrapnel wounds in the head and other parts of the body. At first it seemed as if he was recovering, and he wrote one letter to his mother with his left hand, stating that he was getting on well, consequently, she was hoping he would be sent home as soon as he was well enough to travel. On August 12, however, she received a wire saying he was dangerously ill, and on August 23, received the news of his death. It is the second time Mr. Ross has been wounded since he went to France. I am sure we all sincerely

sympathize with Mrs. Ross and family in their sad bereavement.—M. W. Spiller.

Club Meeting Place

The Entwistle branch of W.I. was organized July, 1915. A year later, they rented a cottage with one room down stairs and one up stairs. It had not been occupied for some time and needed repairs. The members met several days and papered and cleaned it. We need \$3.00 a month for rent. One of our members was a music teacher. She trained the children of Entwistle school and Evensburg school and gave a concert. The proceeds were \$19.05. With the first money we got oil-cloth for the floor and table, and an office chair. The members donated a cook stove, shelves for dishes, toilet set, looking glass, dishes, one easy chair, one plain chair, table, hanging lamp, spoons, knives, carving set, pails, curtains, couch with mattress and cushions. Our walls are covered with pictures. Our meetings are held there. Women coming in from the country can make tea. We have a sewing machine which we rent out to women in the village who haven't one. We help those in need. We sew for Red Cross.



The McDonald Creek W.S.G.G., which has 16 enthusiastic members, who have interesting meetings.

The last year our society gave to the Red Cross \$96.40. We had a concert and bazaar with net proceeds \$100.25. We have had the travelling library from Edmonton but hope soon to have a library of our own.—Mrs. J. E. Campbell, Entwistle, Alta.

Membership Drive Helps

On June 22, the local U.F.W.A. of Westlock held a picnic. We had for our speakers Miss Spiller, Mr. Flett and Mr. Breden. The result of the meeting here was 25 U.F.A. members and eight U.F.W.A. members, which swells our membership to 33 members. At the booth we cleared \$55 of all expenses. The picnic ended with a baseball match between Clyde and Westlock. Everybody seems to be taking a keen interest in the organization and we have some very interesting meetings.—Mrs. W. C. Wightman, Westlock, Alta.

Plan for Winter Months

The following report has been received from Mrs. Berry, president of Delacour local U.F.W.A.:—

Since organizing in May last we have started a Sunday-school in the district, which is progressing nicely, although not as favorably as we would wish. Unless the older members take a greater interest in this enterprise, we feel that it will prove a failure and our children look back at us in the years to come, with reproach, that we allowed them to grow up so near to a large centre without some sort of religious training. Our meetings are interesting and helpful. Our chief difficulty is getting someone to prepare papers or subjects for discussion, and owing to this we have been

unable to prepare the program in advance. However, interesting subjects always present themselves, and we always find the afternoon goes all too quickly. Considering the demand in the neighborhood for money from other sources, we have done well financially. About \$225 has been raised for patriotic purposes in the two months we have been organized. Part of this money is used for packing boxes to send our boys at the front. The packing, wrapping and addressing is done at each regular meeting, when at least six of the boys are remembered this way. We are already planning on the winter months when we hope to meet more often with the men. Lectures, moving picture entertainments and a good play are being arranged. The members are all very enthusiastic and each one is always willing to do her part in anything that is undertaken. As the secret of success is in keeping active, we are trying to keep our time fully occupied, and we feel confident that we will succeed.

Yearly Programs

On June 29, a meeting was held at Ogilvie, in connection with the summer campaign. The speakers were C. Burnell

over to the Red Cross. We are knitting socks for the soldiers, and try to help them in every way possible. We also work with the G.G. in all social, and patriotic work. We have no Women's Section of G.G. but most of our club's members are Grain Growers in our local association.—Mrs. Blade, district director, Battleford, Sask.

Aim to Deepen Interest

The Keyes Women's Section was organized on June 3, by Mrs. J. S. Wood. The membership now stands at 15. The officers are: President, Mrs. R. M. Milne; vice-president, Mrs. W. Patterson; secretary, Mrs. D. A. Milne; and treasurer, Mrs. B. S. Lodge. Mrs. A. MacGregor is convener of the program committee for the year. We are going to secure a meeting place where by a partition of a curtain the men and women can meet simultaneously. We are aiming to deepen the interest so that the G.G.A. will be truly a community force. That it will become a social centre and will be of a practical value to the district.—Mrs. D. A. Milne.

Another Request for Program

A suggestion has come to hand from our director, Mrs. Paul Carr, to the effect that those clubs who have arranged interesting programs for the year, should send a copy of same to the Central office, in order that we might make copies of same on our mimeograph machine, to be forwarded to locals who have difficulty in drawing up their programs, on request. I might say that the Central office would very much appreciate it if our locals would do this. We might cull all the articles which are of general interest from the various programs received, making up a list of same for distribution to any locals who cared to have it. A list of this kind would probably be helpful to our stronger as well as our weaker locals.—M. W. Spiller.

U.F.W.A. Go Berry Picking

Westlock U.F.W.A. report that their meeting on August 10 was not as well attended as their meetings usually are. Probably the reason for this was that a great many of the farmers in the district were cutting their wheat and barley for green feed, and the women could not get away. The members have raised the sum of \$20 for our Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund. Eleven of them went on a berry-picking expedition to the Pembina River recently. It is very rough on the banks of the river, and almost impossible to get over the logs and brush, so several of the ladies wore overalls, most of which belonged to the men. This caused a considerable amount of amusement. Altogether, the outing was a most enjoyable one.

Hopes for Progress

Our monthly meeting was held on August 15. It was moved and carried we would send \$25, the proceeds of a raffled quilt, to the Red Cross Society in North Battleford. A very interesting talk on Red Cross work was led by Mrs. Talan. At our next meeting in September, we hope to see more of the members attend as this is now a pretty busy season for most of us. We then will have a discussion on what can be done to make our club more progressive, and a request is to be given all members that have not yet paid their fees to do so.—Mrs. J. H. Hanson, sec.-treas., Clarksdale, Homemakers' Club.

Plans to Raise Money

By holding a bazaar we raised the sum of \$172, and from a supper served on a Saturday evening, we realized \$66. From a tie and apron social evening we made \$87, of that \$24 was from the sale of the aprons. The proceeds were equally divided with the Soldiers' Sisters' Society that worked with us. By selling tags we raised \$146. Have always had a good success serving lunch,

Made an Autograph Quilt

We have had quite a number of socials, the proceeds have gone to both Red Cross and Belgian Relief. We have also worked for Y.M.C.A. at the front. Our club has made an autograph quilt, which consists of over 500 names. Ten cents was paid for each name, and the quilt is to be sold by auction. The young people of the district have promised to give us a special evening's entertainment the night the quilt is sold. All proceeds are to be handed



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Best wishes for the success of all societies—Mrs. J. Campbell, secretary, H. E. Society, Durban, Man.

A Red Cross Story

The Cravath Corners have just finished their first year and are going to have a musical picnic on Labor Day as the anniversary event. We are planning on a sale of work in the fall for Red Cross purposes. There is a rather interesting story about a little girl in our neighborhood who was only seven years old. When she heard we wanted the girls all to help, she asked her mother what she could do. Her mother said, "Oh, you are too small!" When she noticed how grieved she was over it she thought out a plan. She asked the child if she gave her a setting of eggs would she look after them and if so she could have all the chickens. She was delighted with the idea, so looked after the hen and chickens daily with a great joy, raised all of the 13 chicks. That was in May. The sale of work won't be till about November and as the girl had now no feed to keep them longer she wanted to sell. A neighbor was selling out, his father, the auctioneer, put them up for sale. Everybody was interested and the 13 chickens were sold for \$16.25. She was a proud little girl and the president of the C.C.W.I. asked me to decorate her with a Red Cross Button which I did. We are all proud of little Barbara.—Mrs. Batty, Cravath, sec.-treas.

Club Briefs

Rusylvia U.F.W.A. held a joint meeting with the U.F.A. on June 28, at which the Rev. H. C. Edwards spoke on Work for Returned Soldiers. Mr. Reid, who has returned from the front, told of his experiences at the battle of Vimy Ridge, where he was wounded. The meeting was an intensely interesting one. The disposition of money raised at the recent picnic was as follows: \$5.00 for Travellers' Aid; Red Cross, \$35; Returned Soldiers' Aid \$36; and \$35 towards a new class room for the Sunday school.

The Executive of the W.S.G.G.A., has appointed me as our representative on the Education Committee of the National Council of Women. At our convention, education, and especially the rural school problem, was one of the subjects most eagerly discussed, evidently being full of interest to our members generally. Improvement of rural conditions largely depends on the way in which we look after the children and the schools. As your representative, I am anxious to know as much as possible of our educational system and its working. With this aim in view I shall be glad to receive any information from any of our members or sections, as such an immense area as Saskatchewan must present many phases of this important and difficult problem.—Mrs. A. L. Hollis, Director, District No. 15, W.S.G.G.A.

The Latham Homemakers' Club held its war work sale at the home of Mr. Hill, on July 10, and in spite of the intense heat there was a good crowd out. The merchants of Osage closed their stores and were among the buyers—pigs and turkeys being their popular purchase. The sale totalled \$410, and the club is more than grateful to all who helped make it such a success.—Annie L. Lynch, sec.-treas., Latham Homemakers' Club.

The club that is a success is the one who has its members on the look-out for some new and good idea to try. Why not have one of your members keep a scrap book. In it she could keep cuttings from The Guide and other magazines which report the doings of the different clubs. Each club is sure to think of something just a little different than the others. Such a collection would be very interesting to read in the club meetings quarterly, and then have the members decide if they would like to try any of the ideas which the other clubs have suggested, or worked out.

This is a good question for the members to ask themselves: If every member of my club were just like me what kind of a club would it be?

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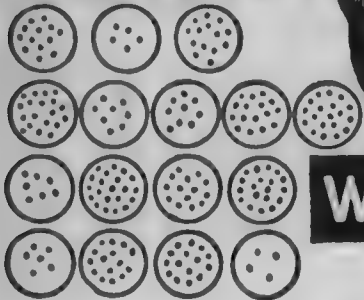
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Can You Solve This Great War Puzzle?



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Four Things That Will Win The War

WHAT ARE THEY?

THE 16 Circles above can be made to spell out the names of the four chief things that are going to win the war. Our bright loyal Canadian boys and girls can help provide at least one of these things. Every boy and girl should know all of them. Can you tell what words the four magic circles represent?

How to solve it.—Each circle represents a letter of the word called for. The number of dots in the circle represents the position of that letter in the alphabet. For instance: "A" would be represented by a circle with one dot because it is the first letter of the alphabet. "B" would be represented by a circle with two dots because it is the second letter. "C" would be represented by three dots, "D" by four dots and so on. You must correctly count the dots in each circle, figure out the letter represented by its position in the alphabet and when you have them all figured out put them into proper rotation to spell the name wanted. It's not an easy puzzle but if you can solve it correctly you may win this lovely shetland pony or one of the grand Cash prizes above.



As gentle and playful as a dog, providing healthful fun for the whole family.

Send Your Answers This Very Evening!

Only boys and girls under 16 years of age may send answers and each boy or girl desiring his entry to stand for the awarding of the grand prizes will be required to perform a small service for us for which an additional valuable reward or special cash prize will be given. The Contest will close on September 30th and the prizes will be awarded immediately after. Send your entry today.

Address: The Ponyman,
c/o RURAL CANADA,
Dept. 6, Toronto, Ont.

THE PRIZES

1st Prize Beautiful Shetland Pony or \$100.00 Cash	3rd Prize \$15.00 Cash
2nd Prize \$25.00 Cash	4th Prize \$10.00 Cash
5th Prize \$5.00 Cash	6th Prize \$5.00 Cash
7th Prize \$3.00 Cash	8th Prize \$2.00 Cash
9th Prize \$2.00 Cash	10th Prize \$2.00 Cash

25 Extra Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each

GET your pencil and paper right now. Try to figure out the words and when you think you have them, write them out as neatly as you can and send them to us. We will reply right away telling you if your solutions are correct and sending you the complete illustrated list of grand prizes that you can win. Use one side of the paper only, putting your name and address in the upper right hand corner. If you want to write anything besides your answer to the puzzle use a separate sheet of paper. Be neat and careful because in case of ties the prizes will go to the boys and girls whose answers are neatest and best written. Proper spelling and punctuation will also count.

What Others Have Done You Can Do

Here are the names of only a few of the boys and girls to whom we have recently awarded big prizes.
Shetland Pony and Cart, Helen Smith Edmonton.
Shetland Pony—Beatrice Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask.
\$100.00 Cash, Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.
\$50.00 " Helen Benesch, Jenkins, Alta.
\$25.00 " Florence Nesbitt, Annapolis, Ont.
We will send you the names of many others too.

Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

THE Doo Dads are still missing from our page, but there is some real good news in the number of contributions to the Blue Cross Fund. I am sure the good war news that we have been hearing for the last while is making the boys and girls feel more like helping the good horses which are helping our brave soldiers win the war. The contributions this week are:—
Miss Beth Howes, Nullet, Alta. \$.30
Lester Farrar, Brooks, Alta. .10
V. I. Mahan, Carbon, Alta. .50
Gladys L. Dowd, Cypress River, Man. .10
Edith Hemus, Okotoks, Alta. .12
Norma B. Haliday .25
—Dixie Patton.

A Lonely Gosling

I am going to tell about my geese. Nearly two years ago I had three geese given me for a Christmas present. The first year there were no young ones. So last spring I traded them for some others. The first lot of eggs which I set only hatched one gosling but the second lot hatched three. The first gosling hatched a week before the others so he was very lonely. They are growing very large and they like to stay up very late at night. They look very funny when they flap their wings because their wings are so small and their bodies so large. We have a bicycle and I like to ride it very much. Edith Simpkinson, Hyde, Sask.

The Bear Hunt

One time three other boys and myself went on a bear hunt. It was on a Monday morning when we started. We travelled in a covered wagon. It took us two days to go there. We got to a place where we thought it would be good camping. We unhooked our horses and picketed them out and went to bed without supper. The next morning we got up, made breakfast, and all ate a good meal. And then we watered our horses. We got our guns and loaded them and filled our ammunition belt and had a case knife along.

When we were walking we saw a bear; we were so excited we all shot at the same time, and when the bear fell I laid my gun down and ran up and stabbed him. We took him home and skinned him and had a piece of his meat for dinner. I was cook. We stayed there for two weeks.—Tommy Nesting, Seven Persons, Alta.

A Pony Named Dixie

I have been reading the Young Canada Club page ever since last winter, and I always long for Friday to come because that is the day the Grain Growers' Guide comes. I have a little grey pony called Silver, and this year she has a little colt. I call it Buster. It came on June 11. Papa has a little grey pony named Dixie and she knows me. I don't have to drive her hardly at all after she catches sight of a cow

she knows what to do. Papa has 10 head of horses and about 100 head of cattle and a few pigs. We have been haying for quite a while and have about 5 loads up. I raked nearly all the time. We live very near the bank of the Battle river and it is very pretty here in the summer time. Just now we have a little girl visiting us from Edmonton and she is having great fun learning to ride horseback. I have enclosed a stamped and addressed envelope to bring me back a pin.—Ross L. Hinde, Wasaca, Sask.

A Girl's Idea of Real Sport

When would you like to run away and forget all your work and think of something new? I would like that time to come in harvest. The raspberries are ripe and the plums, cranberries and cherries too. To go picking these might seem like work, but get in the right spirits and nothing is more fun than a day spent in berry-picking.

This is the time of the year when nature is changing her dress and there are so many interesting things to watch. It is a lovely time for boating. The woods look like fairyland as we glide along and we can see almost every tint imaginable among the trees. Those who have not the chance of boating can enjoy the scenery almost as well by having a tramp in the woods.

There are many ways in which we can help Canada too. If we are old enough we can help with the harvest and drive a grain wagon, which is real sport. Almost anyone can help gather in the garden, which is a holiday, as this only means a change from our usual work. One advantage is that rain does not spoil our plans for either work or play as harvest is not a rainy season. —Rose Brown, Dominion City, Man.

Gypsy's Rhymes

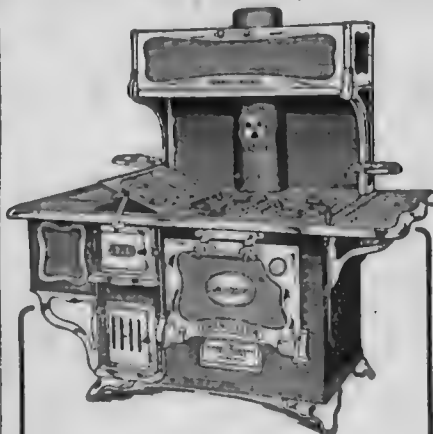
As I'm alone and
Have the time,
I'll try and make
My letter rhyme.
My eyes are blue,
My hair is fair,
I rise up five feet
In the air.
Eleven years have
Crossed my head;
Whether boy or girl—
Will not be said.
For pets I have
A greyish cat,
Which people say
Is large and fat.
If my letter escapes
The W.P.B.,
I'll certainly clap
My hands in glee.
And now I'll leave you
All to guess,
Wishing the "Canada Club"
Every success.
Do not laugh or
Think I'm tipsy,
When I sign myself—
Canadian Gipsy.

Neto.—This is good. Won't some others of the Young Canada Club readers send in some poetry.—D.P.

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It's better than an Automobile Ride.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A Winnipeg Flier in Germany

Continued from Page 27

ing took place regularly once nightly, and we thoroughly enjoyed it! We were caught in the act three times but managed to quit it. Once he jumped a six-foot fence with a half-dozen eggs, a basin of milk, jam, large pot of honey and many other articles. Everything was intact. How he jumped it is more than he himself can tell you.

We also used to pinch pots and pans in which we cooked our food. We always left them behind on the commencement of our walk when dark! Once or twice we walked all through the day. We chanced going through villages and were for the most part successful. I forgot to mention we were both dressed in our khaki so could not take a great many liberties. We were chased three times and had to run for our lives. On one occasion we had to swim a river. This we did to the great annoyance of our pursuers. Directly we got the other side we waved our hands at them. After swimming the river we had to run for about a mile. Our clothes were very heavy and it was most uncomfortable. We got to a wood and there we took all our clothes off, wrung them out, and put them on again. It rained hard all that night and we had to walk hard to keep ourselves warm. In the morning we dried them by the sun and had to do physical drill all the time.

Once when we were in a forest we were surprised by a visit from a wild boar. As we were unarmed and had only knives, and such trees as there were high were not climbable, we found ourselves in a tight corner, but the wild boar, after apparently considering what he would do, decided to leave us alone.

At the Dutch Border

And now I must come to the sad part where I lost Hector. We were walking along the main road towards Holland (This was after doing 17 days traveling and at about 2 a.m.) when we ran right into a German sentry. There was nothing to do but give ourselves up. Hector asked me to try and take his rifle away, but as he had already called to the other men in the guard room I knew that it would not be successful, as while we were taking away his rifle the other Huns would have been on the scene. We were being marched into the guard room, and I bolted. It was very dark at the time and I did it so on the moment that I had not time to tell Hector of my intention.

The sentry fired at me but missed and I was once more "free" again. Here I must stop and thank your brother for what he did for me then. His post-card received to-day reads thus:—

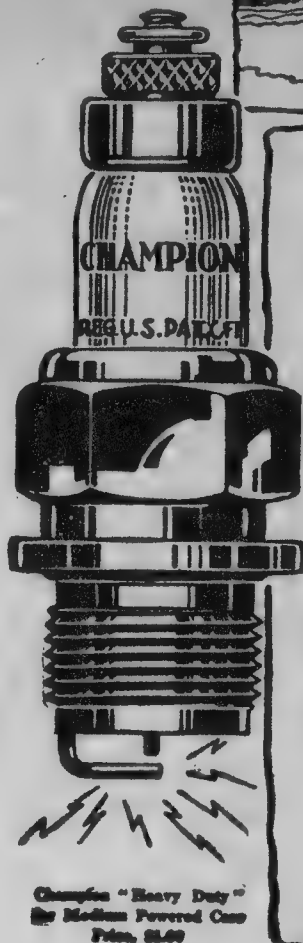
"Dear Willó, Good old boy, darn glad you made it, did the best I could, prevented the point blank. Write to my mother, 251 Bell avenue, Winnipeg, Canada, and give her a full account, something to cheer them up at home. And don't forget the sausages and eats and a big long letter. Yours as ever, H. F. Dougall."

He must have prevented the sentry from aiming direct at me and so helping me to get clear. I will never be able to repay him for doing such a noble service to me. He was just the boy to do such a thing.

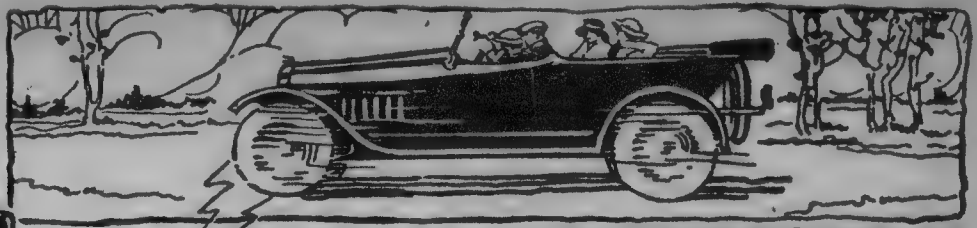
After getting away, I did two more days travelling and eventually arrived in Holland on 19th May. I was a bit worn out when I arrived but it was worth it. I stayed there three days during which time I was treated very well by the Dutch people. I eventually got to England on May 24. I was given two months' leave, and when it's over I am going to the Italian front.

The remainder of Lieut. Williams' letter is of a personal nature. He writes that he expects to be back again flying at the front in a few weeks.

By way of conclusion it is to be stated that, as the reader may have noted at the time, there was a cable despatch printed in the newspapers a couple of weeks ago, which announced that news had come out of Germany, by way of Amsterdam, that 29 aviation

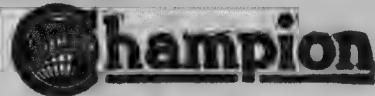


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Windsor, Ontario

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officers who were prisoners at Holzminden, had made their escape through a tunnel which it had taken them nine months in all to make. It is not improbable that Lieut. Dougall is one of the 29 unless he was held in solitary confinement and was unable to be one

of the party to whom his experiences when he was at large in Germany before would be of great value. His family await anxiously the next chapter of his adventures in Germany, and hope that in his third attempt to make his way to freedom he will be successful.

The Mail Bag

Somewhere in France

FRANCE is at its prettiest now. The country, as it stretches away for miles, is clothed in deep green. The flat fields of rye, the staple crop of this particular part, and fields of fall wheat and spring grain, all are covered with an abundance of growth, which indicates a good harvest. Rye has been headed out for some time, for the seasons here are a little earlier than in the warmest parts of Canada. The fall wheat is waving in the wind and the growth of straw will be heavy. As large quantities of sugar beets are grown by the peasants for their stock, the small, carefully cultivated root

fields, with the uniform and nicely drilled rows, with plants showing a couple of inches above the surface, add to the picturesqueness of the landscape.

The view is broken here and there by clumps of trees clothed in vigorous foliage, which grow somewhere at the roadside or hide one of the numerous small villages, which is marked by a church-steeple showing above the wall of green. France, just behind the lines, with the intense method of agriculture practised by the workers of the land, who are mostly women and girls, has the appearance of a big garden.

In the villages where the peasant farmers, after the antiquated European

custom, live in close social relationship with their neighbors, there are in this particular district numerous hedges round farm buildings and small plots of uncultivated and unsprayed apple trees. Along streets and shaded lanes and enclosing carefully kept gardens, from which the peasants get lettuce to supply the soldiers who are billeted in the barns.

The day has been bright and warmer, as most days in Northern France have been lately, and birds are singing merrily in the trees and hedge-rows. Scout, bombing and fighting aeroplanes singly and in squadron formation float along in the calm evening air a few hundred feet high with seeming innocence. A squadron of the short active type of fighters have just come in darting low above the treetops to an aerodrome nearby; they turn upward and in succession dip down out of sight to their hangars. The vision of bloodshed and destruction of life that accompanies these homeward-bound fighters fades away almost as quickly as the aeroplanes, and a person is left with the panorama of a section of France that has been unmolested by shell-fire, but which has been somewhat damaged by the war and especially by the drain on her gallant and heroic sons.

Nature is treating France well though, for an excellent crop means increased food supplies and when the women are working from early morning until late evening in the fields, with energy and tranquil courage, even although the sorrows of war have been brought home to many of them, and neighboring villages not far distant have been shelled and bombed, it seems that the indomitable spirit of France has turned the faces of the women in the fields against the foe as stubbornly as those of the men and in their particular way they will fight as heroically as are their brothers and fathers in the trenches.

All parts of France are not so beautiful as this particular section, but Can-



Cattle Barn on the Ranch of Jas. Mitchell, South of Roblin, Man.

Two rows of cattle stalls, facing outward, occupy the middle of the barn, while two cattle runs, accessible from the feed passages, occupy the lean-to's. Metal stable fixtures, cement floors, a well, and electric light characterize this modern structure.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

adians at this time of the year are impressed by the aesthetic beauty, and although the battle-fields are associated in the mind with glorious and bitter memories, the beauty surrounding the shell-battered town of Vimy, for example, as the view from the top of the ridge stretches away to the west and also to the east, leaves an impression on the mind that is indelible. It will remain on the memory as a ray of sunlight shining across the face of a thunder-cloud. The peculiar mode of life of the inhabitants of northern France has many drawbacks to the modern mind, but the country is extremely beautiful. Little wonder it is so dear to the heart of the Frenchman and that he considers it worth fighting and fighting desperately for.—D.M.W.. "Somewhere in France."

The Land Question

Editor, Guide:—Properly speaking, there is no such thing as private property in land, private use alone is possible.

What is Democracy?

Editor, Guide: We are supposed for the last four years to be fighting for Democracy; at least, that is what we are told by those who believe them-

selves capable of doing our thinking for us.

I wonder if it would be a dangerous, unpatriotic thing for a farmer to ask: "What is Democracy?" If I were to ask Sir Robert Borden, Sir Thomas White, or Mr. Parsons, I would expect them to say it was "that the few should have the privilege of reaping the wealth of the labor of the many without their consent, together with the power to criminalize any commoner who dared open his mouth, either publicly or privately in criticism." If this is Democracy, then I think the victory is now most decidedly won.

But if Democracy means equal opportunity, the right to reap the full reward of our labor, the right to every member of the community to do his or her own thinking and acting; together with the privilege of freedom of expression; or in other words, that each and all shall own their own souls and be able to live as Christians as the Book says Christians ought to live, without being branded slackers, traitors, criminals and a menace to society; when our best newspapers are not in daily dread of being suddenly stopped, their editors tucked away in a safe place; when our best thinkers are not looking through iron bars or expecting to any moment. If these are the things we are fighting for, then I am led to think victory is yet a long way off.

Wool, 70 cents to 90 cents a pound; yarn, \$3.75 to \$4.00; hides, six to seven cents; leather \$2.75 to \$3.00; scrap iron, one cent a pound; new iron, 10 cents to 20 cents a pound. Oh! righteousness is ours with a vengeance.—Forsyth, Ont.

Equal Rights to All

Editor, Guide: While the farmers' organizations of these western provinces are striving for greatly increased membership, I would like to lay before all the readers of The Guide some few facts showing the great necessity of this great drive from a fellow grain grower's point of view.

Equal rights to all and special privileges to none are grand watchwords. In order to fully appreciate their grandeur we need to think and ponder on the suffering that will be lifted from our least fortunate brethren when our watchwords are fully realized. Every fellow Grain Grower has at least some difference in his endowment from nature, but there is a much greater difference than most of us suppose.

Throughout the West of Canada there is a great variety of soils and a greater spread in the productiveness of soils due in part to their plant food contents and its availability to use of plants and in part to climatic conditions.

At a recent school lands sale in southwestern Saskatchewan there was a range in prices of the lands sold of from \$7.00 to \$81.00 per acre, due almost entirely to the quality of the soil.

There are lands being farmed, tens of thousands acres of them, that will return to the wild state once the reign of high prices is over unless conditions are improved.

"Ever see high-priced land sold at sheriff sales in the west?" Very seldom. The old law holds good, that the best, though high in price, is always cheapest, or as a general rule is cheapest.

The choice high-priced heavy-yielding land finds prominence in newspaper crop reports of bumper yields. These yields are then taken as a basis on which to regulate prices of goods that the grain grower buys, by the greedy financial and commercial interests of the country. Result: the man with the bumper yield weathers the gale and makes a profit, which is nothing more than his due; all the others are squeezed and a lot squeezed right out of business.

However, "the interests" are soon to find if we all organize, that the squeezing process is their very undoing, for the pinched people (who compose 80 per cent. of all grain growers) are the fighting element.

The "choice land bumper yield grain grower" compose a very small percentage, and are so far, generally speaking, inactive in our cause. Conditions with them are satisfactory. They are to be won to our cause. They are to be shown that they, although prosperous, are their brother's keeper, and their duty is to extend their services in our drive. They are to be convinced

The Grain Growers' Guide

that whatever our portion, smaller or larger, we have it through the mercy of God; in spite of "the interests," in spite of modern intolerance and indifference. Last, but not least, all grain growers must be reminded that whatever the quality of God's earth may be on the portion they till, it is just as it left His hands, in its virgin fertility and will never be better on the whole than now.

It has been said that the grain growers are mining the soil, why not go a step farther and tell of the mining of the miners (grain growers)?

Labor and financial conditions are against true farming more at present than for years, with the exorbitant price of manure spreaders and commercial fertilizers, due largely to the tariff and to the ever-increasing scarcity of labor.

It would appear to me as though "the interests" were selling out God's rich and fertile store and the grain grower was an overworked, poorly-paid cashier.

Conditions such as these will bring any country to a state of autocracy and peasantry. Fellow Canadians, fellow Grain Growers, the purpose of our drive is to organize, educate and co-operate, to bring about that blessed time of the Brotherhood of Man, when we may go forth to war, not only from a sense of duty, but with a spirit of love of government as well as of God and of country, when we may not without doubt say "the government," but with sincerity, confidence and a feeling of thanksgiving in our hearts say, "My Government and I."—S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask.

A Plea for Esperanto

Editor, Guide: Our Mr. Lloyd George, in a recent speech, said: "From the common struggle and common sacrifice, we shall have a common triumph and a common brotherhood which will be the surest guarantee of peace on earth and goodwill among men of all races, creeds and nationalities to the end of time."

It is now some 28 years since Dr. Zamenhof published his first little book, giving Esperanto to the world, with precisely the same idea in view. The merits of Esperanto were at once recognized by many eminent Europeans, and its progress as far as August 4, 1914, was wonderfully rapid. It has been proved beyond dispute its practicability and its value. At ten great world congresses, delegates from 20 to 25 countries have conversed with each other without difficulty, and the business of the congresses was conducted throughout in the international language.

It is valuable in many ways. It has an ever-growing literature of already 5,000 books, translated and original. Many books of international interest are unavailable to us because we are unacquainted with the language of the author. An Esperanto translation places the book at once within our reach, and is far better than an English translation would be, even supposing we could get it; for Esperanto is the most flexible language in the world, and therefore the most perfect medium for translation.

We have many instances in history of the readiness with which people will condemn an innovation without taking the trouble to find out what the thing really is and being in no position to judge of its merits. We think that if those who scoff at the idea of an international language would devote a little time to the study of Esperanto and its aims and ideals, which are peace on earth and goodwill among men, they could hardly fail of conviction. Although you may not wish to learn our language, to all you fair, liberal-minded, progressive people, I would say this: Esperanto at least deserves your hearty sympathy and approbation.

Johnny (at the window): "Oh, Mother, a motor car just went by as big as a barn."

His mother: "Johnny, why do you exaggerate so? I've told you a million times about this habit of yours, and it doesn't seem to do a bit of good."

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, August 30, 1918.

OATS.—Future delivery prices have varied little during the week. The volume of trade has been small, and changes in prices have been caused almost entirely by fluctuations in American corn and oats. Our cash situation is not strong, although there are buyers now for all grades, while a week ago only 2 C.W.'s were saleable. Meantime the premium for 2 C.W.'s has declined four cents per bushel. The feed situation in the western provinces is reported much better recently, and the eastern provinces have harvested bumper crops. The movement of new crop oats from the west has not yet begun, but threshing is reported from several points.

BARLEY.—There is practically nothing at all doing. Prices are ten cents down since a week ago, and American markets are still several cents lower than ours. Also the crop in Ontario has been excellent and will be a factor in establishing values.

FLAX.—Prices for October delivery show a decline of nine cents since Saturday last. Crop prospects in the United States are good, and the danger of frost damage is well past, so that buyers were not keen to contract ahead. The spot demand here has been good at 15 over October.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	27	28	29	30	31	2	Week	Year
							ago	ago
Oats—	83	82½	82½	82½	—	80½	64½	
Oct.	79½	79½	79½	79½	—	80½	60½	
Dec.								
Flax—								
Oct.	416½	416	410½	407	—	410	327½	
Nov.	404	403	398½	395	—	412	327	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, August 28, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat			24,180
	Oats		924	61,563
	Barley		728	3,778
	Flax			754
Moose Jaw	Wheat			2,913
	Oats		27,825	110,874
	Barley			64
	Flax			104

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, Aug. 29, 1918.

CORN.—Market lower with demand slow. No. 3 yellow closed at \$1.65 to \$1.68; No. 2 white at \$1.82 to \$1.84.

OATS.—Easy after early firmness. No. 3 white 1c. under to 1c. over September price. No. 3 white closed at 66c. to 67c.; No. 4 white oats at 62c. to 66c.

RYE.—No. 2 continued to follow September price. Demand fair. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.62 to \$1.63.

BARLEY.—Large offerings caused 1c to 3c. decline, with some early sales 5c. lower. Prices closed at 82c. to 97c.

FLAXSEED.—About steady compared with Duluth October. Offerings small. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.25 to \$4.35 on spot and \$4.2½ to \$4.2¾ to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 28.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, for the week ending August 17, 1918, as follows: Cattle, 14,784; lambs and sheep, 1,517; hogs, 4,860.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed	224½	221½	217½	211½	199½	190½	212½	212½	208½
Year ago	221	219	213	203	178	160	200	200	203

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Aug. 27 to Sept. 2, inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Aug. 27	186	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431½	—	—
28	186	87½	—	—	—	—	77½	74½	—	—	—	—	431	—	—
29	186	85½	79½	—	—	—	77½	74½	—	—	—	—	425	—	—
30	186	85½	80½	79	—	—	75½	—	—	—	—	—	422	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sept. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Week	186	90½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427	—	—
Year ago	150	64½	63½	63½	61½	60½	—	—	118	114	—	110	330½	324	—

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg	Calgary	Toronto	St. Paul	Chicago
	Aug. 28	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 27	Aug. 24
Cattle					
Choice Steers	\$ 12.50-13.50	\$ 9.50-10.00	\$ 13.00-13.50	\$ 15.25-15.65	\$ 10.00-17.50
Best Butcher steers	11.00-12.50	7.50-8.00	12.00-12.50	11.00-12.00	16.50-17.50
Fair to good butcher steers	9.50-11.00	7.00-7.65	10.00-11.00	9.50-10.50	12.00-14.00
Good to choice fat cows	9.50-10.00	7.50-8.00	8.25-8.40	9.00-10.00	6.00-9.00
Medium to good cows	7.50-8.75	7.00-7.50	7.50-8.25	7.00-8.00	5.00-8.00
Canners	4.50-5.75	6.00-7.00	4.00-6.00	5.50-6.50	6.25-6.75
Good to choice heifers	10.00-11.00	8.00-8.75	8.50-9.50	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.50
Fair to good heifers	8.00-9.00	7.50-8.50	7.00-8.00	10.00-11.50	7.50-9.75
Best Oxen	8.00-9.00	6.75-7.50	8.00-9.00	—	—
Best butcher bulls	8.00-8.50	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.50	9.75-11.00	8.50-9.50
Common to bologna bulls	6.00-7.40	5.50-6.00	5.00-6.00	7.50-8.00	5.00-7.00
Fair to good feeder steers	9.50-10.00	6.00-7.00	9.50-11.00	7.00-9.50	8.00-12.00
Fair to good stocker steers	7.00-8.50	6.25-6.75	9.00-9.25	6.75-9.00	8.00-9.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$85-\$110	\$75-\$90	—	\$100-\$160	\$90-\$125
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$85	\$60-\$75	—	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$85
Hogs					
Choice hogs, fed and watered	19.00	16.50	19.50	19.50	18.85
Light hogs	17.00-18.00	12.00-13.00	—	18.50	—
Sows	13.00-15.00	8.00-9.00	—	16.00	—
Stags	11.00-12.00	5.50-6.50	—	15.50	—
Sheep and Lambs					
Choice lambs	14.00-17.00	10.50	14.00	17.50-19.00	13.00-16.25
Best killing sheep	10.00-13.00	8.00-8.50	10.00-10.50	13.00-15.00	10.00-11.00

That Last Sack of Wheat

IF the American farmer does not find that last sack of wheat with which the war will be won, beyond all dispute the German farmer will."

There is the story of the war for 1919, 1920 or whatever year it is this world strife is destined to end. For the clear-sighted the fact is given at a glance. If he doesn't, the German farmer will; if we, the rest of us in Canada do not, the German people will. The words quoted close an article by an American writer, in which he reviews the marvellously fine achievement on the farms of England and Wales. His statement might be carried farther for Canada than for the United States. For may there not appear a remote, sporting chance to the drunken mind of a nation already gambling its whole vile soul with the Devil that if the last right sack of wheat is not found by its opponents it will "throw to win" every Canadian farm? The Kaiser has already done so, the German will argue with easy sophistry, with the farms of Roumania and much of what used to be Russia. Prospects of his being turned out of possession for some time seem none too rosy.

The bread ration throughout Germany was recently cut down. Immediately, of course, all of us in Canada jumped to the wrong conclusion. It is a little national habit. We said in the fullness of our hearts and in our supreme ignorance of the German character and German war methods, "They are on the verge of starvation; they must be all in."

German Doggedness

Those who know the German character best are frankest about the link between Prusso-Saxon stubbornness and Anglo-Saxon doggedness. They ask rather: "Why should the German food dictators cut the bread ration just in the spring only a few weeks before the German people were to receive the fruits of their harvest?" Had we been in their shoes there would have been a reason. It is not far to seek. Only in the spring did the German armies make their unexpectedly easy advance without resistance into the wheat fields of that which formerly was Russia but is Russia no more. They found no seed wheat there. They pinched in the national belt another link and cut the bread ration down to save the precious seed so that they could replant, by forced Russian labor, some of the most fertile black-soil wheat fields in the world. It can be no secret that little of this wheat will ever get to the conquered Russian people—as little as will be allowed to get to the conquered Belgians. "How do you know?" someone far away from a vanquished people will ask skeptically. Listen! This is a transcript of a German notice to the inhabitants of one of thousands of Belgian villages:—

"All laborers, women and children over 15 years will be obliged to work in the fields every day, including Sunday, from 4 a.m. to 8 p.m. Time off, half hour in the forenoon, one hour at noon, half hour in the afternoon." Then follows a list of punishments for refusal to work, of which one only is sufficient,—"Shirking children will be beaten with a stick." That notice is as brutal translated into Russian as into Belgian, French and Flemish. In any language it spells that inhuman horror, slavery.

Duty of Consumers

All does not rest with the Canadian farmer. Others have something to do. "If we are honest with ourselves we will maintain restrictions requiring the use of some substitutes, both domestic and commercial; we will continue the requirements of high milling extraction, and the elimination of non-essential use of waste of flour and bread." So reads the statement given out since June came in by the United States Food Administration and the chairman of the Canada Food Board. These conditions do not apply solely to the United States. Canada is part of the Empire by two and a half years senior partner in this war,

and has a pride of place which brings its own obligations.

While there is apparent plenty in Canada, it can remain plenty only so long as others are not to share it. In other words, there is in this land, thanks to our being far away from devastation and thanks to receiving over \$1,200,000,000 worth of war orders, an abundance which is good for 8,000,000 people, but which, distributed in the same ratio as the war burden is, over 45,000,000 British people, 38,000,000 French people and 32,000,000 Italian people, would make rather a different showing. That is the ethical side of our Canadian food saving; we do not save for ourselves but for those who do not begrudge sharing their all with us.

Hence, it is that we who live in the cities of Canada must not, with smug complacency and a shrug of the shoulders say it is up to the farmer to produce more. Taken all in all, the Canadian farmer is now doing marvels in war work. Its collective effect is not diminished because he happens to get good prices for his produce. He is as entitled to it as the city worker is entitled to the bettered wage and the unbroken employment which British munition orders have brought to him. We may question if the Canadian farmer has yet properly risen to the possibilities of a war-created position. He is too apt to think that this business of increased acreage under the plough will end with the war. The average farmer has neither the time nor the training to grip economic problems. It should be the business of the bankers, the lawyers, the ministers of religion, the schoolmasters and the leaders of all thought, to bring today's facts home to the farmer. For three seasons, the farmer has been helped by volunteer city labor. He must continue to receive this not because he is in a favored caste of his own, but because it is a city man's only way of doing war work. Getting more business in a Canadian city is not in itself patriotism. Getting more out of every Canadian farm so long as war lasts is, whether we like the manners of the farmer or the sleeping room his good wife thinks fit to provide.

Only a Little Yet Done

Only a little has yet been done. The German bread ration was cut down to secure seed for this year's crop. Next year still greater areas will be sown there in Russia. Mr. James W. Gerrard, American Ambassador of the United States in Germany for two years before they entered the war, says: "There is a far greater danger of the starvation of our Allies than of the starvation of the Germans." He points out that long since over 2,000,000 prisoners of war were made to cultivate German lands for German food. We may see what this means when we remember that there are only 990,000 people engaged in farming in Canada from end to end. There must be greater care in the one and a half million Canadian homes as well as more cultivation on the half million Canadian farms. No better text could be found in our war bible than that given by the American writer unless it is a variant thereon:—

"If the Canadian home does not save that last sack of wheat with which the war will be won, beyond all dispute the German home will."

An elderly lady of very prim and severe aspect was seated next a young couple who were discussing the merits of their motor cars.

"What color is your body?" asked the young man of the girl at his side—meaning the body of her motor.

"Oh, mine is pink; what is yours?"

"Mine," replied the man, "is brown with yellow stripes."

This was too much for the old lady. Rising from the table, she exclaimed, "When young people come to asking each other the color of their bodies at a dinner party it is time I left the room!"

Mr. Meane: "I have nothing but praise for the new minister."

Mrs. Meane: "So I noticed when the plate was passed around."

Financial Position of Canada

How the Nation's Balance Stands---Figures of Revenue and Expenditure---The War Budget.

By our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, July 24.—Previous to August 1914, when a Kaiser, thirsting for world power, let loose the dogs of war, it was the custom in Canada to express alarm over the growing national debt. With a debt of approximately one-third of the present total, a spirit of pessimism was prone to permeate the land. We were sure that the country was heading for ruin. But to-day, with an annual war appropriation more than double the total expenditure of the country before 1914, very few people appear to be alarmed and the great majority are optimistic as to the ability of the country to carry, and ultimately to liquidate, our obligations which in all probability will be double their present figure before the last of the Canadian forces fighting for the preservation of civilization have returned to Canada and resumed civilian avocations. For in this connection it must be remembered that high expenditures will not cease with the signing of a peace treaty. They will remain at high water mark for many months or until such time as the several million Canadian and American soldiers who will witness the ultimate triumph of democracy in Europe can be brought back across the Atlantic. The presence in Europe of so many Americans must of necessity lengthen the period which will elapse before all the Canadians can be brought home and increase the financial obligations of the Dominion.

The explanation of the pessimism of the past and the optimism of the present is undoubtedly to be found in the discovery by the Canadian people of the immensity of their financial resources and their ability to attend to their own financing. Previous to 1914 no minister of finance ever suggested the possibility of wiping out maturing obligations overseas or securing money required for capital expenditure by the floating of domestic loans. The low rate of interest paid in pre-war days on government bonds and the opportunities for earning big returns in industrial and other enterprises did not encourage ministers of finance to think that the people of Canada would care to invest in government four per cents, and they were probably right. Besides, it was the custom to go to London for money as it was to go to Paris for fashions and it probably never occurred to any financial minister to suggest any other way of securing money when it was required.

Having generalized as to the financial situation past and present it is my intention in this article to present to the readers of The Grain Growers' Guide some interesting facts and figures relating to the financial position of the Dominion, the steps that have been taken to provide the funds with which to carry on the war, the change in the trade situation and the causes therefore, and the condition of the revenues of the Dominion at the present time.

To begin with the net debt of the Dominion, which before the war was approximately \$336,000,000, has now passed the billion dollar mark. The minister of finance estimates that when the accounts for the fiscal year 1917-18 are closed, it will reach \$1,200,000,000, the increase being almost entirely due to the war expenditures. Up to March 31, 1918, the total outlay of the Dominion for war purposes was approximately \$875,000,000. This amount includes all expenditures in Canada, Great Britain and France and is also inclusive of the upkeep of the troops overseas. During the past two fiscal years there has been applied to war expenditures, by way of surplus of revenue over ordinary and capital outlays, the sum of \$113,000,000. The interest and pension payments attributable to the war amount for the entire war period to approximately \$76,000,000. These also have been provided from the general revenues of the country.

That portion of the war expenditure not met by the revenues has been provided for by the floating of four domestic war loans and the sale of war savings certificates and debenture stock. The government's borrowings from the people since the commencement of the war have reached the enormous total of \$756,000,000, or in other words, \$100 per capita of the population of the Dominion. In addition to the domestic loans, Canada has issued between the years 1915 and 1917 in Great Britain and the United States, securities totalling more than \$307,000,000. The details of our four domestic loans follow:—

	Amount Subscribed	No. of Subscribers
1. 1915-1925, 5%	\$97,000,000	24,864
2. 1916-1931, 5%	97,000,000	34,526
3. 1917-1937, 5%	142,000,000	41,000
4. 1917-1937, 5%	398,000,000	820,035 (Victory Loan)

These figures indicate the growing inclination of the Canadian people to invest in the securities of the Dominion. A fifth loan is to be raised this autumn



Galician Women employed by a Market Gardener in East Kildonan, Near Winnipeg.

and it is confidently believed that it will be even more successful than the Victory loan. The tremendous increase in the number of subscribers to the last loan was due to the sale of bonds of as low a denomination as \$50. This feature of the loan also contributed materially to the increase in the amount subscribed.

Apart from borrowing from the people the government has endeavored to make some provision to meet increased expenditures by the imposition of war taxation. In addition to the business war tax and the income tax there has been imposed increased customs duties and taxes on luxuries, transportation tickets, telegrams, money orders, cheques, letters, patent medicines, etc. During the last fiscal year the government collected by way of war taxation a sum exceeding \$76,000,000. Of this amount approximately \$45,000,000 was attributable to increase customs duties and \$21,000,000 to the business war profits tax. The new income tax which replaces the business tax is now in process of collection for the current fiscal year.

Up to March 31 last, Canada established credits in this country on behalf of the Imperial government to an amount exceeding \$530,000,000. Owing to these advances Great Britain was able to purchase munitions and foodstuffs and to carry on the operations of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada.

In addition Canadian banks have advanced to the Imperial government, through the medium of the minister of finance, the sum of \$200,000,000 for the purchase of munitions and wheat. This was made possible by the large savings deposits in Canadian banks, which, since August 1914, despite the with-

drawals for subscriptions to war loans, have increased by \$276,000,000. On the other hand, Great Britain has made advances to the Dominion totalling \$534,000,000, chiefly for the maintenance of Canadian troops overseas.

As an indication of the financial strength of the people of the Dominion it is interesting to incidentally note that gifts for various war purposes to the Federal and Provincial governments, from municipalities, societies, universities, corporations and private individuals since the outbreak of the war have totalled over \$90,000,000, inclusive of over \$40,000,000 subscribed to the Canadian patriotic fund up to the end of June, 1918.

A review of the financial position of the Dominion would not be complete without a reference to the general revenues and expenditures of the Dominion as compared with pre-war days. For the fiscal year 1914-15 the revenue exceeded \$135,000,000 and the expenditure on consolidated fund (general) was over \$135,000,000. For the fiscal year which closed with March last the revenue amounted to \$261,000,000 and the general expenditure to \$179,000,000, leaving a considerable surplus to be applied to the war.

Capital expenditure for 1914-15 was over \$41,000,000, while war expenditure approached \$61,000,000. For the last completed fiscal year the expenditure on capital account was over \$43,000,000 while war expenditure had grown to

the enormous total of \$342,000,000 or almost \$1,000,000 a day.

This year so far the revenue exceeds that collected last year up to the end of the month of July by over \$9,000,000 despite the fact that both customs and excise collections have fallen away, the former by some \$4,000,000. This is due to the increased revenues from the new forms of taxation imposed by the government.

The above reference to a decrease in customs collections leads naturally to the matter of the decrease of nearly \$2,000,000 in the trade of the Dominion for the first four months of the fiscal year ending on July 31. For the month of July alone the decrease was about \$60,000,000 as compared with July 1917. The trade statement for the four months period shows that the drop in domestic exports is the chief cause for the decrease in the total trade, the falling off reaching the large total of upwards of \$146,000,000 as compared with the same period in 1917. In agricultural products the exports fell away by about \$78,000,000. Imports during the four months period fell off by over \$48,000,000 as compared with the same period in 1917.

While lack of shipping facilities is doubtless a primary cause of decreased exports the falling away in imports was doubtless due to a certain extent to the restrictions of imports imposed by the Canadian War Trade board with the object of improving exchange conditions as between this country and the United States.

The why and the wherefore of this exchange condition has been the cause of considerable anxiety at Ottawa and in business circles throughout Canada. The minister of finance has made several trips to Washington and New York

The Grain Growers' Guide

in an endeavor to alleviate the situation. It is fully realized, however, that the problem of exchange is most complex and that Canada's share in it is only a part of the whole. Its solution, it has been authoritatively pointed out, must depend upon a re-adjustment of world trade after the war. The Montreal Gazette, which is usually well versed in trade and financial matters, recently remarked: "So long as Canada's adverse trade balance with the United States is maintained upon its present scale, and until it is again possible to liquidate this trade debt by means of British credits in New York, as used to be done, the Canadian dollar will continue at a discount in the United States."

In a recent interview on the subject of exchange Sir Thomas White pointed out that Canada must expect fluctuations and irregularities of exchange. Speaking of the causes for the decline in our exchange, the minister said that conditions have been aggravated by the marked falling off in our exports of manufactured and agricultural products. "There is," he said, "another factor which is, I think, of considerable importance. There is no private buying in Canada now by British business houses. All purchasing is now done by the British government and is confined to absolute necessities such as munitions, foodstuffs, and other indispensable requirements. Great Britain is not importing today anything she can do without.

"As to the remedial measures which we can adopt to assist our exchange, I urge the homely, but unwelcome, admonition to individual economy. If we were not as a people so wasteful of our money, we should have little difficulty with our exchange. We can also extend our embargo upon imports and limit the operation of our non-essential industries if this becomes imperative.

"It has been suggested that a large Dominion loan in New York would remove our exchange difficulties. So it would, but seriously at the expense of our credit as interest and commission rates are abnormally high for all outside securities. Any such loan by the Dominion would react unfavorably upon our victory loan issues and the rate of interest which we shall have to pay upon them. The present exchange rate, while a detriment to essential international trade, is also a brake upon extravagance."

Even in our exchange situation there is room for cheerful optimism. It must be remembered that all the belligerent countries are in serious difficulties with exchange. As for Germany and Austria it has practically broken down. Both British and American exchange with neutral countries is at a discount. The value of the American dollar has declined abroad for the same reasons that the value of the Canadian dollar has declined in the United States. It is due in a considerable degree to the credits given Great Britain and her allies whereby they make purchases in the United States and Canada. The finding of the purchase money deprives both Canada and the United States of the value for exchange purposes of their favorable trade balances with the rest of the world.

All things considered Canada's exchange position is regarded as favorable as compared with that of many other countries, but the problem is one that is likely to remain with us until after the war is won.

John Brown is rich and stingy. An acquaintance of his met Brown's son the other day.

"Your father seems to have lost a good deal of money lately. The last time I saw him he was complaining and saying he must economize."

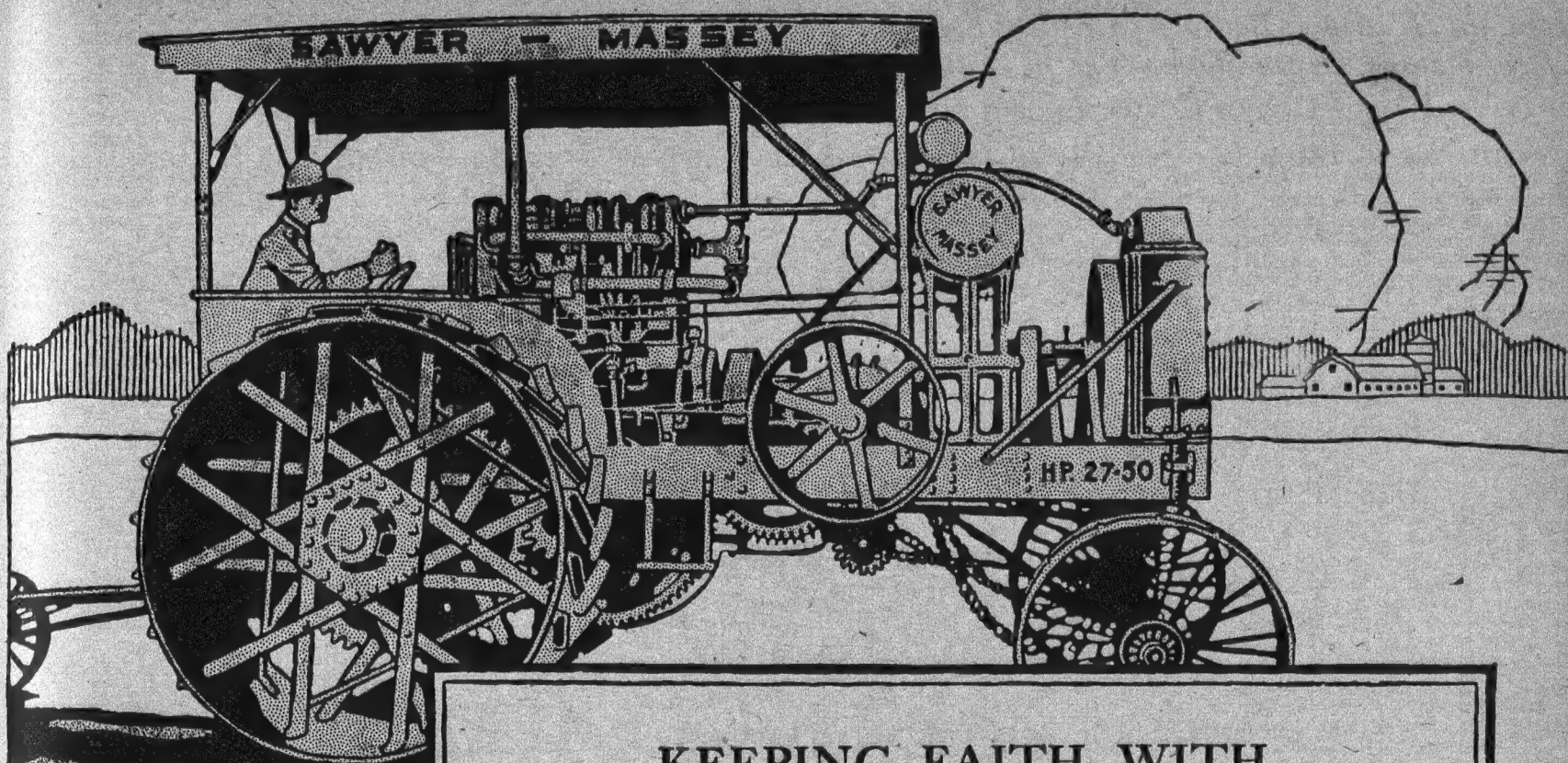
"Economize? Did he say where he was going to begin?"

"Yes; on his table, he said."

"Then he must be going to take away the table-cloth," was the filial declaration.

Rector (going his rounds): "Fine pig that, Mr. Dibbles, uncommonly fine!"

Contemplative Villager: "Ah, yes, sir; if we was only all of us as fit to die as him, sir!"



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Sawyer-Massey Gas-Oil Tractors have four-cylinder motors; four wheels; air cleaning equipment; power delivery to both traction wheels; positive mechanical cooling. 75% of the tractor's weight rests on the rear wheels, assuring traction under all conditions and steady pull at the draw-bar. These features are standardized, fixed upon by able engineers as necessary and correct for practical work.

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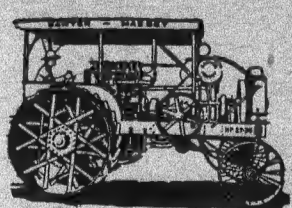
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Branches and Warehouses:

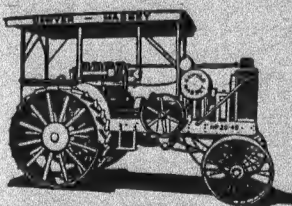
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H. S. BOWDEN, Distributor, Edmonton

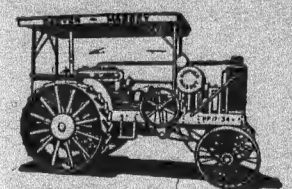
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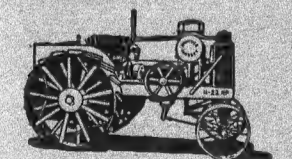
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